SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Particulars of the "Corner" in Northwestern Stock.

HOW DANIEL DREW WAS CAUGHT.

He "Goes it Alone" and Gets "Singed."

A "NEW CARD" TURNED BY GOULD.

Drew Sued by the Erie Railway Company.

THE RAMBLES OF EX-COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY.

The Missing Louisville Merchant.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1872.

THE MISSING LOUISVILLE MERCHANT.

No clue to the whereabouts of Peay, the Louisville merchant who disappeared a week ago last Thursday morning, has yet been obtained. One detective believes either that Peay while intoxicated walked down Canal street, mistaking it for Broadway, into the North River, or that he has deliberately absconded. In support of the latter theory he points to the facts that Peay received a draft for $4,700, which he cashed in Brooklyn on the afternoon before his disappearances, that this draft was for the payment of certain creditors of the friend whose business affairs he was settling, that he spent a large part of Tuesday and Wednesday in endeavors to get the draft cashed, but took with him Martin, of the Brandreth House, to identify him, and did not succeed, whereas Van Ingen, to whom part of the money was due, could have satisfactorily identified him at once, and that on the last afternoon he was seen, Peay visited several South American vessels, and made inquiries in regard to the South American fruit trade. The chief objection to this theory are the respectability of Peay's position and reputation, and the improbability that even if capable of the dishonesty, he would take such a step for an amount of money so comparatively small.

NOTED CRIMINALS.

Rogers, under sentence of death for killing officer Donohue, in Brooklyn, has applied for a stay of proceedings.

Vogt, who cannot be returned to Belgium on a charge of murder, arson and robbery, in the absence of an extradition treaty, has applied for a discharge from arrest, and Rosenzweig, the convicted abortionist, and Dutch Heinrich, the convicted bond robber, who have been granted new trials, have applied for release on bail.

THE SWINDLED ITALIANS.

The Italian emigrants who came to this port under the impression that they were on their way to Buenos Ayres, are to be sent to Ward's Island. Many of them, on learning of this decision, left Castle Garden and threw themselves on the bounty of their countrymen in this city. One of them died from destitution to-day in the Italian quarter on Mott street. The Italian Vice Consul here promises to have the whole matter of the outrage thoroughly investigated.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF VIOLENCE.

The latest known victim of violence in this city is August Schuidt, who died to-day from injuries received on Saturday night last. These mysterious disappearances and violent deaths are exciting a good deal of indignation, which was increased to-day by the arraignment of the doorkeeper of the police station in Brooklyn, on a charge of aiding burglars to escape from prison.

THE SWINDLED ITALIANS.

The Italians who arrived at Castle Garden a few days ago, having been induced to come here by a bogus colonization society whose headquarters were in Italy, have applied to the Consul General of Italy for assistance. The latter, however, is of the opinion that the cases will more properly come under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of Emigration.

A CHALLENGE.

The challenge of Colonel McDaniel to race his stable against any in the world in two, three and four mile heats for $10,000 or $20,000 a side, not being explicit enough as to the conditions, the Colonel says he will run the races with his stable at any present composed and name the horses now, provided the party accepting the challenge will do the same.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

Francis Martin, a Spaniard, and a cigar merchant, had a quarrel with his wife and stepson, at their residence in Fifty-ninth street, and discharged a revolver three times at the former, each shot taking effect, and one inflicting a fatal wound. Martin was arrested. The family is said to be quite respectable society.

"BOSS" TWEED IN THE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Wm. M. Tweed made his first appearance in the Controller's office yesterday since Controller Connolly resigned. He called to examine the vouchers to be used against him in the pending suits. The presence of the "Boss" caused quite a sensation for a moment of his visit became known.

BLACKMAILING.

Henry S. Bogart has been held for trial on charges of falsely representing himself a reporter and levying blackmail. He is said to have secured one hundred and fifty dollars from a bank President under a threat of publishing scandalous statements.

RELIEF FOR DANISH SUFFERERS.

The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Danish inundation amounts to eleven hundred and forty-six dollars.

INSPECTING MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Earl of Carthmess, of Scotland, is making a tour of inspection of the municipal institutions of this city.

GENERAL THOMAS STATUE FUND.

The subscriptions to the General Thomas statue fund amount to $4,570.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1872.

THE CORNER IN NORTHWESTERN STOCK.

The *Times* has the following about the "Northwestern corner:" During the morning and in the early part of the day William Travers covered his shorts, paying, it is alleged, $250,000 difference. Charley Lamont stood up to the rack also, and paid his differences, amounting to nearly the same sum. These contracts were settled on the basis of 150. The highest estimate of the amount of stock of which Daniel Drew is short is twenty-four thousand shares, and the lowest nineteen thousand. Should he settle in full upon the closing price of Northwestern, he will lose nearly $2,500,000. Common rumor said Henry N. Smith was short 40,000 shares, which will involve him to a greater extent than Daniel Drew. The opinion was firmly expressed on the street that he would not pay his losses in full, but let his brokers stand the brunt of the contracts. It is said that Drew was caught in the trap by a device of Gould's, which was ingenious in its way. Gould went to Drew a few weeks ago, and suggested the possibility of "squaring" the street on Erie, in which transaction the latter was to appear as a bull. Drew joined in with the idea, and went to work secretly to buy up large blocks of Erie, locking them up in safes as fast as they were purchased. The stock in this market was soon gobbled up, and as a consequence the price of Erie began to advance. Gould soon bought Erie largely at low figures on the start, but abstained from purchasing any when it began to advance. The stock rose to 56¾, and Gould "unloaded" his entire interest on Drew, thereby netting a considerable profit. Drew, confident of the bull faith of his ally, and wondering at the large quantities of Erie stock which continued to flow in as he kept on purchasing, "went it alone," and was making fair progress in bulling the market on his own account when Gould turned a "new card." In some way he became acquainted with the fact that Horace F. Clarke, Augustus Schell, and the Vanderbilt party generally were endeavoring to control the Chicago and Northwestern stock, in order to get the road into their own hands, and supply the missing link in the great railroad chain to the West. He thereupon formed a coalition with the Northwestern clique, and going to Drew, who still supposed he was helping him to bull Erie, suggested that as a blind to their real operations it would be a good plan to "go short" in the Northwestern, and thereby throw the street off the scent. Drew, relying upon the judgment of his quondam associate in Erie, acquiesced in this arrangement, merely saying that he "guessed it was safe to go short of Northwestern, and it might tickle the boys to speculate in something new." His brokers executed his orders, and the design was accomplished. The attention of Drew became absorbed in the success of the bull movement, and while he was watching the rise of stock he paid little attention to Northwestern. Gould found that Drew was trapped, and kept away, occupying his leisure moments in engineering the rise. On Friday night Drew, speaking to a *Times* reporter, and still entertaining some hopes of a decline in Northwestern, remarked, jocularly: "I mean Nor'western's risin'." Yesterday, at the close of the Exchange, when Northwestern reached 230, the remark was made to Drew "Nor'western is rising," he responded, "why, it's riz." Drew, realizing the perfidy of Gould fully yesterday, sold out the Erie stock which he bought to "skin" the street, and it is supposed he will use the proceeds to settle up with his successful partner. He also unloaded a large amount of Wabash and various other stocks. It is expected that he will settle on Monday.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night there was considerable excitement among bankers, merchants and brokers, caused by various reports which were circulated relative to the second arrest of Gould and its connection with the Chicago and Northwestern corner. The story, as it gained circulation, was that the Erie Company has determined to arrest Gould again, that he might be held in greater bail than one million. This was contradicted in several quarters, but there seemed to be no adequate grounds either for the assertion or denial. Watson, President of the Erie Company, stated that it was his intention to have the bail made large enough to in some way guard against Gould's running away, but that was his only object, and totally disconnected with stock jobbing. Watson thought that one million dollars was sufficient bail for the present, although he deprecated the custom of diminishing the bail as the proportions of a defalcation increase.

There is much interest manifested concerning the events of to-morrow in Wall street, and the anxiety in regard to the course of the market is intense.

The *World* says: We are greatly mistaken in the character of Mr. Watson if, having once grappled with this crying curse of our country, in the person of one of its most notorious representatives, he does not keep his hold with bull dog tenacity until he has brought his quarry to earth.

CONNOLLY'S RAMBLES.

Ex-Comptroller Connolly is now known to have joined his family in Spain, but has spent most of the time since he left here in rambles through Spain, Portugal and Italy. He left Italy on November 1st for the Holy Land, Egypt, India, China and Japan. It is stated that a female confidential agent of Connolly secured County Auditor Watson's book that was deposited in the safe deposit vault in the Park Bank building, and in which the amounts and dates of sums stolen and distributed between members of the ring were entered in detail. The book was carried to Europe on the 19th of October.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE SHIPPING ACT.

The constitutionality of the United States shipping act was argued before Judge Benedict yesterday in the case of two boarding house owners recently convicted of boarding a foreign vessel before it reached the place of destination without the consent of the master. Their counsel contended that Congress has no jurisdiction to make police regulations for this port, and in the case of a foreign vessel there could be no jurisdiction before the arrival at the place of destination. A decision was reserved.

SUIT AGAINST DREW.

A suit has been instituted by the Erie Railway Company against Daniel Drew, to recover $5,000,000 alleged to have been embezzled by him while treasurer of the company in 1868, by the sale of fifty thousand shares watered stock.

MARINE NEWS.

It is reported that the war steamers Albany and Guerriere are unfit for service, and will be sold. The Ossipee lost one hundred and thirty men from desertion on her voyage home from the Pacific.

"EVACUATION DAY" CELEBRATION.

The surviving veterans of the war of 1812 will celebrate Evacuation Day to-morrow by hoisting a flag at Old Fort, in Central Park.

DENIAL.

W. R. Traverse, in a card to the *Herald*, denies having any interest in any "pool" or "spool" with Drew, Smith and others in Northwestern.

A FORGER EXPORTED.

Krebs, the German forger, was sent home in the steamer Maine yesterday under a mandate of extradition.

THE DEATHSHIP MISSOURI.

Safety of Another Boat with Four Men Out of Eight.

AWFUL SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVIVORS.

Nothing to Eat and Nothing to Drink for Eight Days.

HAVANA, November 21, 1872.

The steamship Morro Castle brings news of the safety of another of the boats of the ill-fated steamship Missouri, and that John Freaney, First Assistant Engineer; David A. North, Third Assistant Engineer; Charles Sinclair, oiler, and Charles Conway, fireman, who survived almost

INCREDIBLE SUFFERINGS,

were at Nassau, and will leave for New York on the return trip of the Morro Castle. The following statement from Mr. Freaner is published in the Nassau *Times*. He says: The ship stopped frequently during the trip, owing to the foaming of the boilers. The fire originated around the boilers. We at once began to play the hose from the donkey engine, but soon found it was unavailing, and the captain ordered the boats lowered.

ALL WAS CONFUSION,

and at the attempt to lower the first boat thirty persons jumped into her, but owing to the mismanagement of the davits one end fell into the sea, the other remaining hanging in the air. All except Freaney and eight others, owing to the rolling of the ship in the heavy sea, let go and were washed into the sea. Nine clung to the boat until some person on board the ship cut the davits, and the boat, which filled with water, went free of the ship. We saw

A BOAT BOTTOM UPWARD,

with two men clinging to the keel; threw them a line and talked awhile with them; wanted them to come and join us, but they considered their position better than ours and refused. One of our men joined the two and one of the two swam over to us, being one of the saved. We met Mr. Culmer's boat, and asked him to admit us, we being in a sinking condition; but Culmer refused, saying that he had enough on board. We told him his boat could hold more. Culmer threw us a bucket, and we tried ineffectually to bail our boat. Culmer steered toward Abaco. We had four oarsmen. At night we pulled back towards the steamer, hoping the fire would prove a beacon, and that some passing vessel might pick us up. We came within hail a mile of the Missouri. About seven in the evening

THE STEAMER DISAPPEARED SUDDENLY.

We then put our boat before the wind. On the second and third days we were still before the wind and suffering terribly. On the latter day we saw a vessel come within a mile of us. We shouted and waved our clothing, but were unable to attract attention, and the vessel hoisted sail and steered away. On the fourth day one of our crew died and that night two others, having become

CRAZY, JUMPED OVERBOARD.

The boat was always full of water, and ourselves sitting waist deep. On the fifth morning another man died. We were still before the wind. That evening was calm, and we succeeded in bailing the boat with two hats—a crazy man having thrown his bucket overboard. From three life preservers we made a small sail, spread it and steered south, but our exhaustion was so great that we could do little. On the sixth and seventh days our situation was unchanged. On the eighth day we sighted land and succeeded in landing at Powell's Cay, near Abaco, in the evening. We had

EATEN AND DRANK NOTHING

since leaving the ship, and laid down on the beach in a horrible condition. After a time of rest on shore we gathered strength to reach some deserted houses, and found a spring of fresh water. We lay huddled together all night. On the ninth day we found a few tomatoes, which we boiled, having found matches and a pot in one of the houses. This produced a little strength, and we launched a boat and tried to reach the main land, but, failing, we returned to Powell's Cay, sleeping there. The next morning we made a final effort to reach the main land, but were so exhausted that we were scarcely able to stand, and then laid down near the boat.

IN A DYING CONDITION.

Shortly afterward we saw a small sloop cruising near the island. We hoisted some clothes on the oars and again laid down on the beach. A son of William Curry was on board the sloop and saw the signal immediately. Curry came to our rescue and took and landed us on Green Turtle Cay, where we remained seven days. Four days afterwards we reached Nassau. The American Consuls at Green Turtle Cay and Nassau treated us kindly.

The Republican Victory in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, November 23.—The only acting registering board, consisting of Messrs. Lynch, Herron, Hawkins and Longstreat, have since their appointment been examining the election returns from all the parishes in this State, and as a result find that W. P. Kellogg for Governor has a majority of 12,751. This also elects the whole Republican State ticket. The Republican Presidential Electoral majority is about the same as that of Kellogg. There is also a handsome working majority of Republican representatives elected in both houses.

The case of Kellogg vs. Warmouth *et al.* will be up before the United States Circuit Court on Monday.

Woman Suffrage Movement in Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, November 24.—A very formidable women suffrage movement has been inaugurated in this city. The *Express* newspaper publishes a call for a meeting to form a local woman suffrage association, which is numerously signed by leading and influential citizens of all parties, including all the editors of the three daily newspapers.

Official Vote of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, November 23.—The official vote of the State has been received: Greeley, 94,219; Grant, 85,635; Greeley's majority, 8,576. Brown, for Governor, 97,709; Freeman, 83,889; Brown's majority, 13,811. Maynard, for Congress, 8,021; Cheatham, 65,378; Johnson, 57,900; Maynard's majority over Cheatham, 15,547, over Johnson, 42,925.

Prize Fight in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, November 23.—Sam Collyer and Patsey McGuire, two bruisers, fought a prize fight, two miles above the city, to-day. The fight lasted twenty minutes, during which seven rounds were fought. Collyer was declared the winner, because of a foul on the part of McGuire.

Official Vote of New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 23.—The State canvassers officially declared the vote cast for Presidential electors in this State as follows: Republican, 440,629; Democratic, 382,279; O'Conor, 4,484; Temperance candidate, 291: total 824,563; Republican majority 58,695.

Shoe Factory Burned.

UTICA, N. Y., November 24.—Last evening the shoe factory of Renold Brothers, of this city, was set on fire in the basement, and nearly all destroyed. The loss will probably be between $140,000 and $150,000; insurance about $123,000.

Explosion of a Glycerine Magazine.

SCHUYLKILL, PA., November 23.—Roberts' glycerine magazine exploded this morning, killing Harry J. Wolfe, telegrapher, and R. A. Wright, torpedo agent. Only fragments of their bodies were recovered.

THE CAPITAL.

Proposed Changes in the Supreme Court.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

Appointments Since the Adjournment of Congress.

NOVEMBER COTTON REPORT

Report on the Rio Grande Border Outrages.

NEXT YEAR'S EXPENSES.

Anemometrical Observations During the Boston Fire.

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1872.

THE COTTON CROP.

The November report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture gives the cotton prospects substantially the same interpretation as the October statement. While the returns of the condition since August have been much below the average, they have been higher than the corresponding months of the previous season, averaging in October 82 against 76, and in September 91 against 89. The November returns give an average increase over 1871 of about 10 per cent., with the area in cultivation twelve to thirteen per cent. The comparison by States with last year's crop is as follows: North carolina, 121; South Carolina, 124; Georgia, 119; Florida, 102; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 112; Louisana, 121; Texas, 126; Arkansas, 115; and Tennessee, 110. Missouri, Virginia, Illinois and other States, which produced 58,000 bales in 1860, and in which cotton culture was stimulated in several subsequent years, now scarcely yield ten per cent. of that amount. The total production, as indicated by the returns in the first week in November, is made very nearly 3,450,000 commercial bales. The area under cotton culture in Arkansas is 693,512 acres, and in Tennessee 518,805.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

A bill will be presented to Congress this winter which proposes radical changes in the present working of the Supreme Court. The bill contemplates an intermediate Court, which shall possess the ordinary powers of the present Supreme Court, and before which all cases shall be argued. The Supreme Court proper shall be made stationary, and the Justices relieved of all circuit duty, which shall be performed by the Judges of the Intermediate Court, the Supreme Court to give its entire attention to passing upon and deciding questions of law which come before it from the Intermediate Court. The bill will also provide that the intermediate Court shall not construct any law, but decide cases which come before it in accordance with the construction placed upon the laws by the Supreme Court. The measure is deemed necessary because of the accumulation of cases on the docket of the Supreme Court.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

The following are the balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business today: currency, $6,856,094; coin $71,989,802, including $20,586,309 in coin certificates; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,505,000; amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending to-day, $952,400; shipments $834,800; shipment of legal tenders $576,000. The Treasurer holds in trust as security for circulating notes of National banks $35,568,400, and for deposits of public moneys $18,693,000. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $440,051; receipts for the month $6,834,079, and for the fiscal year to date $31,537,638. National bank currency outstanding at date $341,501,896; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week $718,800.

APPOINTMENTS SINCE THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Since the adjournment of Congress the President has made one hundred and eighty-seven appointments; for the Interior department fifty-eight, most of them Indian Agents and public land officers: Department of Justice fifteen, United States Marshals and District Attorneys; Navy Department five; Postmasters forty-four; State Department twenty-one, of which eleven are Consuls, and most of the others centennial commissioners. The last named appointments are not to be confirmed by the Senate. For the Treasury Department thirty-four, of which ten are Supervisors of Internal Revenue. Under the new law most of the other appointments are for the Internal Revenue and Custom service.

NEW POST ROUTE.

The Postoffice Department has ordered postal service on the Dakota Southern Railroad from Sioux City to Minnehaha, Dak., thirty-five miles, from the 1st of December, the pay to be fixed hereafter.

PENSION AGENT APPOINTED.

The President has appointed Albert W. S. Walne Pension Agent at Des Moines, Iowa.

MILITARY.

Two hundred and fifty recruits have been ordered to Louisville for the Sixth cavalry.

WASHINGTON, November 24, 1872.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The Barometer will fall to-night from Lake Michigan to the lower lakes, and thence to the Ohio valley, with southerly winds and cloudy weather, followed by northwesterly winds, snow and rain from Lake Superior, extending to the Missouries and Tennessee in the evening; in the gulf and South Atlantic States, diminishing pressure, southerly winds, cloudy weather and light rains west of the Lower Mississippi, extending eastward; in the Middle and Eastern States, southerly winds, falling barometers, warmer and cloudy weather, with light snow or rain on Monday night; in the Himalaya sea, cold, clearing weather with northwesterly winds.

ANEMONETRICAL OBSERVATIONS DURING THE BOSTON FIRE.

The following official report of the Signal Service observer stationed at Boston, relative to anemometrical and other observations taken by himself during the fire, will be found of great interest and highly instructive. They clearly show that the fire was attended with a phenomena distinctly cyclonic:

Boston, Massachusetts, November 23, 1872.—To the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington, D. C.: General.—In reply to your telegraphic dispatch, received this morning, directing me to make a full report of the meteoric phenomena attending the recent great fire, I would respectfully say that the wind at this station during the progress of the fire varied from north northwest to north, with a velocity of from 4 miles to nine miles per hour, the weather being clear, cool and pleasant. On approaching the fire on the north, or windward, side as near as the heat would allow, the in-draught of air through the burning streets assumed the character of a brisk wind, probably sixteen or eighteen miles per hour, where the heat was so intense as to cause smoke, steam, etc., to be carried up in spirals to a great elevation. On the south, or the lee, side the induced currents of air were very strong, probably thirty to thirty-five miles per hour, carrying the fire boldly to the windward. The spirals of smoke could be seen in the reverse of the Chicago fire, where the strength of the wind was sufficient to overcome the induced strength, and the fire burned from the leeward. It appears as if the fire had constituted its own draught to rise at a considerable angle after reaching the fire, leaving a large space of highly rarified air in its front, inducing strong currents to flow in, which, meeting the in-draught, gave a spiral, or whirlwind, form to the ascending current. During the fire a flock of ducks passed at a great height overhead, and the light reflected from the fire when it rose nearly of the degrees, although placed upwards of two thousand feet from the burning district and dead to the windward of it. No other phenomena occurred, the barometer rising slightly and the weather remained unchanged.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. E. COLE,
Observer Signal Service U. S. A.

REPORT ON RIO GRANDE BORDER OUTRAGES.

The commissioners to investigate the outrages on the Rio Grande border completed their report, which is very long. They spent two hours with the President on the subject yesterday, when he asked for any explanations they had to give in interest in it. The commissioners confined their investigations to a distance of five hundred miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Rio Grande City, and estimate that the Americans included within that limit have, by Mexican raids, suffered to the extent of $30,000,000, to say nothing of murders committed by Mexicans. They think that if they had continued their investigation as far as El Paso, it would have been discovered that the total losses, including those caused by Indian raids, would have increased the sum total to $100,000,000. They urge protection to the people on the border by an increase in cavalry, otherwise predatory war will result. The appropriation for the commission is exhausted, but a new one will be made to continue the commission in the prosecution of further investigations. There is no doubt the President will urge upon Congress prompt legislation in the premises.

NEXT YEAR'S EXPENSES.

The estimates of appropriations for the next fiscal year are now completed. Those for the Navy Department are smaller than last year, as are also those of the Indian Bureau, which are put down from a fourth to a half million dollars. But there is a slight increase of money in the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, rendered necessary by an increase in the number of members in the House of Representatives under the new apportionment act, and the enlargement of the number of cadet appointments in the military and naval academies.

All things considered, the aggregate of appropriations will be the same as heretofore. The Committee on Appropriations are disposed to keep all of them within the estimates.

COTTON CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims is now engaged on the remaining unadjudicated cotton claims filed within two years after the declaration of peace. Since the passage of the proviso referring to the Secretary of the Treasury all claims for cotton seized after that date, the proceeds of the sale to be paid into the Treasury, twelve hundred claims have been filed with the Secretary. The number is so large that he cannot possibly attend to them with the particularity they require, hence there is no doubt that Congress will either provide that they be remitted to the Court of Claims, or that they be examined and settled by a special commission.

GRANT ON THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

Several members of Congress and other politicians who are opposed to the civil service policy have been referred to the executive order issued last April, in which President Grant says: "While the right of all persons in official positions to take part in politics is acknowledged, and the elective franchise is recognized as a high trust, to be discharged by all entitled to its exercise, whether in theemployment of the Government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tenure of office."

A STEAMSHIP DISABLED.

A telegram was received by Acting Postmaster General Marshall, late last night, from the Postmaster General of Great Britian, stating that the steamship City of Brooklyn, which left on the 15 inst., with the American and New Zealand mails, had put back into Queenstown, disabled, and that those mails would be sent by the Cunard steamship to-day.

STAMPING AFFRAY.

During a drunken affray at the corner of Altham and Cherry streets about 1 o'clock this morning between a gang of rowdies and thieves, Thos. De Lavey stabbed William Lee in the abdomen and Thos. Donovan in the left kidney. Both men are fatally injured, and Coroner Keeper took their *ante-mortem* statements.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior will be a long document, devoted almost exclusively to summarizing the year's work of the various branches of the public service under his charge. The successful working of the present Indian policy will be set forth, and no recommendation of a change be made in regard to it

PARDONED.

President Grant yesterday directed the issue of a pardon to Reuben J. Young, of Alabama, convicted in May, 1872, of being implicated in a Ku-Klux conspiracy, and sentenced to be imprisoned for ten years, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

A new edition of rules and regulations for the improvement of the civil service for application in New York has just been issued.

RESPITED.

Barney Woods, convicted of the murder of Mr. Cheeseman, has been respited until Friday, December 6.

PERSONAL.

Geo. W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, arrived here last night, and are the guests of President Grant.

BOSTON.

Sientific—Relief for Sufferers by the Great Fire—Sale of the Coliseum—Another Victim Found.

BOSTON, November 23.—Before the adjournment of the National Academy of Science to-day, Professor Pierce presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed upon memorializing Congress concerning action upon scientific subjects which shall tend to elevate the nation.

Professor Agassiz supported the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

The citizens' relief fund amounts to $102,000, and the Harvard College fund to $82,500. The proprietors of the *Herald* contributed $1,000 to the citizens' relief fund and $1,000 for the families of killed and disabled firemen.

SALE OF THE COLISEUM.

The Coliseum building was sold at auction today for $10,500.

ANOTHER VICTIM FOUND.

BOSTON, November 24.—This afternoon another body was found among the ruins of the fire, but has not been identified. A party of firemen from Cambridge have been searching throughout the day for the body of one of their own members, who is missing. A military guard is still kept at the ruins.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., November 24, 1872.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., November 24, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.	
	FEET.	INCHES.	RISE.	FALL.
Davenport	1	0	0	0 2
St. Louis	4	8	0	0 0
Pittsburgh	2	11	0	0 0 1
Cincinnati	7	11	0	0 0 5
Louisville	4	1	0	0 0 2
Memphis	11	5	0	0 0 0
Nashville	1	5	0	0 0 1
New Orleans	14	4	0	2 0 0

NOTE—New Orleans below high water mark.

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

LOUISVILLE, November 24.—Rises: Green 2 inches; stationary; 4 feet 2 inches in canal; 2 feet 2 inches in chute. Cloudy and mild. Arrived—R. C. Gray, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 24.—River eight feet falling. Arrived—Armadillo, Memphis. Departed—Lawrence, Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, November 24.—Cloudy and mild; high water; River falling 4 inches. Mercury 60°. Up—Lawrence, 11 P. M.; Mary Houston, 4 P. M. Down—Mollie Ragon, 11 A. M.; Morning Star, 4 P. M.

MEMPHIS, November 24.—N. W. C., Caseyville, 5 A. M.; John Kyle, New Orleans, 8; Mary Mc-Donald, St. Louis, 11; John B. Maude, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; City of Quincy, St. Louis, 1; Capital City, St. Louis, 1; Imperial, Emma Elliott, Memphis, 9 P. M.; St. Joseph, St. Louis, 11; Friendship, St. Louis, 5 A. M.; N. W. C., St. Louis, 6; John Kilbourn, New Orleans, 7; Mary McDonald, Vicksburg, 6 P. M. River fallen 5 inches. Cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, November 24.—Arrived—Wild Duck and barges, Ohio river; Mollie Mahler, upper Mississippi; John Kyle, Lower Mississippi; H. E. Poe, New Orleans. Departed—Bismarck, New Orleans; Comet and barges, Pittsburgh; Durfee, Memphis. River stationary. Cloudy and mild. No ice. Navigation resumed to points North.

Counterfeit Central Pacific Railroad Bonds.

NEW YORK, November 24.—A special from Newport, R. I., says: The following swindling operation came to light in this city to-night. About six months ago a man called on Oliver Read, a wealthy broker of this city, and requested him to negotiate a loan of $17,000 on Central Pacific Railroad ten per cent. income bonds. Read told him that he would not purchase, but that he would sell them for him for one and one-half per cent. The man consented and Read immediately forwarded them to Fisk & Hatch, of New York, for them to sell for him. In due season Read received a telegram from Fisk & Hatch stating that they had succeeded in disposing of them, and that they had placed the proceeds to his credit at a bank in that city. Thereupon Read informed his man, who, by the way, had failed to state his name, that he had sold them, and paid the sum $14,500, after deducting his commission and those of Fisk and Hatch. This morning Read received word from Fisk & Hatch, stating that the bonds were counterfeit, and they also sent him $6,000, requesting him to make good their loss. At noon he also received another letter from them, with $1,000 more of bogus bonds. The fraud was detected at the office of the railway company in New York when the coupons were presented for payment. It is reported on good authority that the swindler was in New York yesterday, and doubtless will soon be in the hands of justice.

DISTURBANCES IN MADRID.

LONDON, November 23.—Mail advices from Madrid report slight disturbances in the capital last Monday, on account of drawings for militia conscription. Bues of bayonets in Barcelona, Gerona, Saville and Cadiz were cut.

THE INSURRECTION.

LONDON, November 24.—The telegraphic wires between Barcelona and Saragossa have again been cut. A band of armed Republicans has appeared in the vicinity of Arcos De La Frontera, in Andalusia. The insurrectionary organization in the province of Valencia has dissolved, and the troops are in pursuit of a band near melina Sidonia.

ITALY.

PREPARED FOR DISTURBANCES.

ROME, November 24.—*Morning*.—A meeting of Radicals called for to-day having been prohibited, trouble was expected, and troops were posted yesterday in the principal squares and at all strong points in the city. The Radicals have as yet made no organized attempt to defy the Government's orders, and the city this morning is quiet. Last night some arrests were made of disorderly persons, but with these exceptions no disturbances occurred.

—The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company troubles are over for the present. J. D. Barton has been appointed General Superintendent of the road, R. E. O'Brien, Assistant General Superintendent, and Chief Engineer R. Tupper, Auditor. Besides Sweetzer, these were also dismissed: C. W. Winslow, Auditor, and W. Bradley, Superintendent of the Meadville district. No proceedings will be instituted against Sweetzer in the matter of his alleged defalcation.

—The track of the branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad from Kirkwood to South St. Louis was finished on Saturday, and the first transfer was made across the Mississippi river to the track extending up the American bottom to East St. Louis, where it connects with various Eastern roads.

—A Fenian leader in the north of England, named O'Hanlin, who was killed in a brawl with one Sweeny, was buried Thursday at Darlington. His funeral was the occasion of an immense assemblage of Fenians, who made exciting demonstrations against the police.

—Henry Porter, who is a resident of Detroit, was arrested on the Atlantic express train on Saturday morning on a charge of bigamy. On the 12th instant he eloped with the daughter of Perry Mapes, a retired merchant of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

—On Saturday morning, on the Knoxville branch of the L. & N. R. R., a Southward bound freight train, containing nineteen cars, ran over a misplaced switch. Five cars were thrown off the track and smashed. Nobody was hurt.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Political Situation in France—A Radical Paris Journal Suppressed—A Second Chamber in the Assembly Favored by Thiers—Heavy Gales in the English Channel—Notice to Sufferers by Mexican Border Depredations—American Naval Officers Lionized in Madrid.

FRANCE.

THE SECOND CHAMBER.

PARIS, November 23.—It is known that President Thiers endorses the plan lately proposed by the committee of the Left Centre for the formation of the Second Chamber of the national Legislature. He also favors some definite settlement of relations between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, as to the questions of the general policy in the internal affairs of the Republic. Thiers adhered to the conservative ground taken in his recent message.

THE REPLY TO THIERS' MESSAGE.

There was no discussion of national questions in the Assembly yesterday. Nothing is known of the discussions of the committee to draft a reply to the President's message. Thiers stated his views very fully at the session yesterday, and after his withdrawal the committee held a private conference for consideration of the points of his statement.

RESTORATION OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

PARIS, November 23.—The bill providing for the restoration to the Orleans family of their property confiscated in 1852 has passed a second reading in the National Assembly.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARIS, November 24.—The situation at Versailles is unchanged. Each party proposes its own solution of the difficulty. No two of them have yet been able to adopt a common policy. The President awaits the action of the Assembly.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent says, in regard to the division of the political forces in the Assembly. There are now six distinct groups: First—the extreme Left, or Republican Union; second—the Republican Left, or moderate Republicans; third—the Left Centre, or still more moderate Republicans; fourth—the Right, Centre who prefer Orleanism; fifth—the Right, who desire a monarchy, preferring Henry the V; and, sixth—the extreme Right, who believe in extreme Legitimist notions. The white flag, the Pope, and no dynasty, not a thousand years old.

The first section of the very extreme Radicals numbers seventy members, and here Louis Blanc may be found. The Left numbers one hundred and sixty, and has men like Grevy in it. The third, or Centre Left, has one hundred and forty members, under the lead of Chanzy, and who own themselves Republicans of the Thiers school. The Right Centre contains one hundred members, headed by the Duc De Broglie. Duc D'Audiffret Pasquin, and the Orleanists. The moderate Right has one hundred and twenty members, while sixty deputies sit on the extreme Right, waiting for Henry and his white flag, under the lead of Comte de Beauregard. No party has a majority, and M. Thiers exists by dealing with the six parties like a juggler with six eggs on his six plates in his hand. He never holds more than one party at a time, and keeps the rest spinning through the air.

RADICAL JOURNAL SUPPRESSED.

PARIS, November 24.—Gen. L'Admerault, Governor of Paris, has suppressed the radical journal *La Resurrection*.

MEXICO.

NOTICE TO SUFFERERS BY BORDER DEPREDATIONS.

MATAMORAS, November 23.—The Mexican Investigation Committee has issued a notice containing the following: "All persons in Mexican territory who have suffered any attack upon their persons or property since the second of February, 1848, of whatever kind, which may have originated from invasions or insurrections of the United States, or from individuals at the time in Mexican territory, but who afterwards obtained protection in the territory of the United States, may present their claims for damages committed by bands organized in Mexican territory, to present their complaints to the commission, with the necessary proofs. Residents in Mexican territory are solicited to present themselves before the Commissioners, in order to have all the necessary means and facilities of knowing what has occurred, that the evils that are said to have been committed on both frontiers may be repaired and prevented in the future."

The investigation will evidently take a wide range, and will include all the filibustering on this frontier since the Mexican war.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANA.

LONDON, November 23.—O'Leary, one of the leaders of the recent Hyde Park demonstration in favor of the release of Fenian prisoners, made application to-day to Justice Quain for a withdrawal of the summons to appear for contempt of court, as the charge against him had been abandoned and the summons for six other persons to present themselves for trial been withdrawn. O'Leary stated that he contemplated emigrating to America, where his prospects would be injured should the summons remain in existence. Justice Quain, in reply, assured him that he would not be prejudiced in America by his acts here, but was more likely to be regarded as a martyr and be given a public dinner and other honors. The Justice then refused to grant the application.

GALES AND DISASTERS.

Gales continue in the English Channel, and have been very destructive in the vicinity of Devenport. Her Majesty's transport Himalaya arrived there with the loss of eight of her crew.

LONDON, November 23.—A later dispatch from Devenport says that while a boat belonging to the Himalaya was making from the ship to a heavy sea it was capsized and ten seamen drowned.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, November 24.—Lewis, a Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Londonderry.

A STEAMER DISABLED.

QUEENSTOWN, November 24.—The steamer City of Brooklyn, which sailed from this port on the 15th for New York, lost the fans of her propeller, and put back under sail, arriving here last night. The passengers will embark for New York on a steamer which has been provided for them. The City of Brooklyn will return to Liverpool to obtain a new propeller.

SPAIN.

AMERICAN OFFICERS LIONIZED.

MADRID, November 23.—Rear Admiral James Alden, of the United States navy, was present yesterday at a review of the garrison of Madrid. Subsequently the Admiral and a number of officers of the American squadron accompanied the United States minister, Gen. Sickles, on

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Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

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KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53½@54f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 112¾@113.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH, of Louisiana, is playing a very bold game for power. He has defied the injunctions of the United States Courts, signed, long after it was dead, an old election law, and forcibly installed his several candidates for office. He has also called together the Legislature in extra session for ten days, and evidently contemplates measures of the most reckless and revolutionary character. The United States Judge, who issued the disregarded injunction, announces his purpose to enforce it, which will bring about a collision with Warmoth. There certainly should be some method of restraining the lawlessness of this man.

ANY fresh murder, of special enormity, serves to bring up before the people of New York a fresh reminder of the number of murderers they have on hand. Thirty is the latest number given, some of these being of the worst known to the calendar of crime. Foster, the murderer of Putnam, Stokes, and a long list of others are mentioned, and there seems to be no probability of their being punished. The technicalities of New York law furnish so many loop holes of escape that it seems utterly hopeless to seek to hang murderers. The worst of it is, there, is, reformed New York, in this particular, seems no better than the old Tammany rulers made it.

THE report is again in circulation that Secretary Fish will retire from the Cabinet on the fourth of March, and be sent to represent the Government at the Court of St. James. The Secretary has really made a brilliant record, especially in the management of the Geneva arbitration matter. History can be safely trusted to vindicate and honor the skill and ability which achieved such signal triumphs for this nation in the entire conduct of the Alabama claims case during the past four years. In his connection with this and in most other matters Mr. Fish has shown himself a worthy successor of the great statesman, whose death is so fresh in our memories.

FATHER BURKE is rapidly achieving a very brilliant reputation by his replies to Mr. Froude. His oratory is spoken of very highly, and the care with which he makes his historical quotations has already served to inspire confidence in his statements and judgment. Mr. Froude evidently feels worried at the criticism to which he is subjected, and his proposition to pay the expense of a commission to examine the records from which historical statements have been made, while proving his personal honesty of belief, is also taken as showing that he is annoyed and perplexed. The benefit of the discussion simply is, that it will give a clear insight into Irish history in the times of old King Hal.

JAY GOULD is figuring in the courts of New York again, the occasion of his arrest being a "corner" in Northwest common stock, which has been driven up from about eighty dollars a share, to two hundred dollars. He is said to control the entire issue of stock, and is, of course seeking to crush out several rivals. The story is, that he originally entered into a contest against Daniel Drew, but that Smith, his partner quarreled with him, and affirmed, that he could, in a week, make him grind an organ for a living. Both Smith and Drew were short of this particular stock, and Gould turned on them, and by getting control of it, has driven it up to a fearful figure. Hence his arrest, his release on bail, and the continuance of the battle.

IT MAY BE of interest to those scientifically inclined to know that within a few days two great exploring expeditions will set sail, one from New York and the other from Portsmouth, England. Ours is to explore the seas between our Pacific States and China and Japan, and to construct accurate charts for the benefit of those who navigate those waters. The English expedition is purely scientific, and will visit successively the Bay of Biscay, and the course thence to Madeira, St. Thomas, the Bahamas, the Bermudas, Azores, thence to Bahia, touching at Fernando Noronha, then across to the Cape of Good Hope, thence to Kerguelen's Land. While in this region, it will make a run to the great cordon of Antarctic ice, visit all the waters around Australia, proceed to Japan, and thence to Behring Strait, the Aleutian Islands, and Vancouver Island, returning home by the Horn. Ours will be a strictly utilitarian expedition, and will labor in the interests of commerce; the other will be as strictly scientific, and will seek to add to the information of the world. It is very desirable that both shall succeed.

THE various journals are publishing, just now, the estimates for the various benevolences of the M. E. Church. In the missionary work, $800,000 is the sum appropriated; for church extension over $100,000; for the Freedman, $100,000, and so for various other benevolent objects. These amounts serve to show the liberality of the people of this country toward benevolent projects. From $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 we have seen estimated as the amount annually expended in charities through the various religious organizations. Outside of these are other forms of benevolence, to which may be added private and personal charities, all of which serve to swell the gross amount to a very large figure. The question will occasionally come up, perforce, are all these millions wisely expended? Is it best to maintain costly missionary establishments, in the presence of adverse population, when there are representatives of those nations here, who can be more effectually and economically reached. We do not mean to intimate an opinion that the charities referred to are uneconomically administered, but simply ask the question to provoke inquiry. Doubtless the development of liberality among our people is, of itself, a benefit.

INTELLIGENCE from Germany shows that the efforts of the Government to hinder emigration to this country are anything but successful. The requirement that the railways shall exact full fare only seems to prove that those who desire to emigrate can manage to pay the charges, and so get through. Those who form the largest share of emigrants are young men, who seek to evade the rigid military law of Prussia. Hence it is that the efforts of the Government prove unavailing. Life in America is too attractive and life in the fatherland too burdensome to prevent the departure of the young and vigorous, who are just entering upon life and who are anxious to carve out their destinies and build up their fortunes without the encumbrances incident to life in Prussia. Too much military duty is required of the young men of all classes and professions. This service is rendered to the state, and but poor pay is given in return. Private fortunes must suffer during the camp and drill season. Instead of building them up, they go to decay. While such remains the case in Prussia, the emigration to this country must continue. The field here, even with other things equal, is more inviting; and it is made doubly so by the restraints of the Prussian system.

"ALAS! MY COUNTRYMEN."

We were long since thoroughly impressed with the idea that our utterances on political subjects did not fall entirely unheeded, but have had occasion of late to place a very unusual estimate on the value of the GAZETTE as an advertising medium. It appears that the Boston clothing house published a paid local in our columns, just after the Presidential election, in which imaginary propositions were made to supply the President with an inauguration suit, and an imaginary answer from General Porter followed, to the effect that "the President will have, and very reluctantly, too, to decline your generous offer of one of your best suits, to be worn at his inaugural next March; not but that he believes they are the best clothes made, but were he to accept, Senators Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull and others, would be very jealous, and would, no doubt, demand suits for themselves, and, if refused, would ask for an investigating committee, thereby costing the Government thousands of dollars, with the usual results."

This innocent advertisement has been seized upon by various journals, and the enormity of its offense against good taste has been properly commented on. The worst of it is, that it has been taken as a responsible utterance of a solemn fact, and the GAZETTE has been held up as authority for its actual occurrence. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, always quick to smell the flowers that grow on the mountains of Hepsidam, and shrewd to discern the tidal wave that was to elevate the great and good Greeley to the Presidency, of course saw in this advertisement an opportunity for a jeer at the President. It says of the above extract, "this is called 'White House wit.' The wit is not as good as the fact. The refusal of the present is well, but the reason assigned is not good. Porter is a smart fellow, and 'investigation' has been his favorite topic for the display of his powers of ridicule. It has been the fashion of the Administration journals to deny that there was anything developed, during the investigations last winter, of public interest, but that is not the judgment of candid and intelligent men."

We shall be compelled to control our advertisers,—for why should they mislead and defool such dignified and intelligent journals as the *Commercial*? At the same time this little circumstance illustrates just how much sense there has been in the cry about Grant's presents. A story, never so wild, an imaginary correspondence, and even an innocent advertisement is a sufficient pretext for an outburst. Veiled under a semblance of raillery as the above from the *Commercial* is, it is evident that the spirit of misleading malice is in it. Allow us to say, then, that President Grant is not seeking presents, nor is General Porter, his accomplished Secretary, uttering "White House wit."

PROFIT OF CALUMNY.

Vice President Colfax, in the last issue of the *Independent*, discusses what may be termed the calumnious phase of the late canvass, the object being to point the moral that calumny does not pay. The points he makes are, that one calumny after another was invented against the President and others prominent in the Republican party, and that the people soon came to see through them, and the result was the remarkable vote of confidence given President Grant on the 5th of the present month. The New York *Tribune*, self-convicted on this subject, takes up the essay, and responds that calumny does temporarily pay, instancing that Mr. Greeley had hurled against him all sorts of false accusations, and that they were effective in procuring his defeat. There is a deal of audacity, and something of downright foolishness in this. It seems to us undeniable that long before the canvass opened, and before Mr. Greeley was thought of for Presidential honors, a most terrific onslaught was made on the character of President Grant, by the very persons and papers that afterward became prominent in the Liberal movement. He was stupid, drunken, lazy, lounging, a smoker, horse and dog fancier, a nepotist receiver of presents, violator of the constitution, declarer of war, and we know not what else. Observe, all this was before Mr. Greeley was a candidate at all.

We utterly deny, that with the possible exception of one or two New York papers, Mr. Greeley has been virulently or personally assailed. His surrounding and elements of character have been scrutinized, in view of their bearing on his fitness for the Presidency; but this was justifiable, and cannot be spoken of as calumny. For example, Mr. Greeley's willingness to permit Secession, his practical abandonment of Protection, and his affiliation with Democrats, have all been pointed to as indicating certain weaknesses of character, unfitting him for the Presidency. These aside, and the tendencies of his platform, the doctrines of his party, and impersonal matters of a similar, nature furnished the material for remark. We are entirely confident, so far as our own observation goes, that Mr. Greeley was fairly and generously treated. On the contrary, President Grant has been virulently assailed,—calumny being the principal ingredient of the opposition, and it did not pay.

We refer to this subject, however, more with a view of narrowing the comparison to our State candidates than to the Presidency. The same elements were at work in our Gubernatorial canvass, and precisely the same result followed, as in the Presidential contest. The howl of calumny that greeted the nomination of General Hartranft, almost took the breath away, and there were thousands of Republicans who were unmanned by it, and driven into silence, or abject submission to the dominant influence. When Buckalew was nominated, he was received kindly by the Republican press, and there was a disposition to regard him as a strong and fair candidate. The unconcealed air of triumph of the Democracy, after the nominations were made, provoked an examination of Mr. Buckalew's record, and the facts were published. With one or two trifling exceptions, these facts stood unchallenged, and the private character of Mr. Buckalew was generally left unspoken of.

On the contrary, it will be remembered with what amazing bitterness and petty meanness, General Hartranft was pursued. One simple and perfectly legitimate transaction with Evans, for which an interpretation confirming his honesty of purpose, was distorted and magnified, till it assumed perfectly gigantic proportions. It will be remembered that while he was in this city, a list of affidavits was gotten up, full of the most amazing distortions, for the purpose of injuring General Hartranft before the reputable portion of the community. But it was less the distortions than the spirit in which they were made, that we speak of. We never knew a canvass that developed more of bitterness against one man. Nothing was too calumnious or harsh, nor could exploded falsehoods be too often repeated. Up to the very last day of the canvass, this poison of virulency kept pouring out, until the community was sick with disgust.

Now mark the result. General Hartranft was elected to the Governorship by one of the most triumphant majorities ever given to any person. Not only did Republicans perform their duty, stimulated by the indecent onslaughts, but Democrats by thousands, stayed away from the polls. Nor is it difficult to account for this? One universal feeling seemed to prevail. Moderate Democrats and lukewarm Republicans saw and felt that the business of abuse had been overdone, and they were determined to rebuke it, each in their way, —the Democrats by abstaining from voting, and Republicans by voting solidly for their candidate. The result was one of the grandest rebukes ever given to calumnious papers and politicians.

The surprising circumstance is, that when such clear exhibitions are given, from time to time, of the uselessness of the attempt to hoodwink the people, the effort is repeated again and again. The opportunity of thoroughly analyzing any statement made is too perfect, for a falsehood to go very far unchallenged. It is quite impossible to calculate it, where the rebuttal cannot come. Then, the manner in which a story is told, and the circumstances and spirit of the denial tend to show which is worthy of being believed. Nearly every charge put in circulation against the President or General Hartranft was no palpably filled with a spirit of malice, and the rebuttals so clearly controlled by fairness and truth, that the time came when it was impossible to make the people believe anything said by the Democratic press. If the result of the recent canvass shall be to learn the politicians on the Democratic side a lesson of fairness, kindliness and candor, we will be gratified.

PERSONAL.

A SISTER of Mrs. Hyacinthe lives in Wabash, Minn.

Miss LAURA REAM is a prominent candidate for the office of State Librarian in Indiana.

Miss LEE, daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee, is at present on a visit with some friends in Paris.

LEWIS SHARP, of Massilion, Ohio, is willing to wager that he can walk six miles in an hour, the last mile backward.

TWO cousins of Queen Victoria—Princes Philip and Augustus of Saxe-Coburg—have arrived at Sydney from California.

AN Omaha youth fell in love with a lady's picture in a specimen show case, hunted up the original and married her. The showcase manufacturers and photographers now have to work night and day to fill orders from the still single girls.

THE principal of the Okmulgee (Creek nation, I. T.) female free school, a Miss Wilson and her first assistant, Miss Hattie Adkins, are simon-pure Indian women, born in the Territory, but educated, and well educated too, in Texas.

THE Rev. KENDRICK METCALF, D. D., Professor of Rhetoric, Elocution and English Language and Literature at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., who recently died, had been connected with the college for nearly twenty-five years.

MRS. MILLER has taken advantage of the absence of her husband, and again freed her mind in regard to Joaquin. The San Franciscans do not appear to take this knock in the new mine she has opened and the poet's wife has small audience.

THE melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year—when piercing winds and drifting snows tempt loving wives to remark, "Oh, what a b-e-a-u-t-i-f-u-l set of furs Mrs. Jones has got. Only $250—dirt cheap. I really *must* have a set just like it."

SAMUEL WEBB, New York printer, who died a few days ago, for twenty-five years preceding his illness, worked at one place without missing a day, was never on a ferry-boat in his life, never saw Central Park, and had not been farther up town than Bleecker street in thirty years.

ADELAIDE SPITZEDER, the female banker of Munich, is a good-looking lady, about thirty-five years old. She has managed to obtain the confidence of the rural population of Bavaria, from which she has received deposits of more than one million florins. She pays them the enormous interest of ten per cent. a month, and lends it out at double that rate.

THAT was a curious idea of the American lady who recently married a Russian nobleman in Paris, of appearing at the altar, instead of the bridal dress, in the deepest mourning, which she is wearing for her father. Black at a wedding has always been considered an ill-omen; but that a bride should go to the altar in it is a new feature in fashion's ever-varying changes.

ALEXIS THE YOUNG, the Beautiful, has been toasting us in wine of memory and sylizbub of gush. 'T was in Singapore he did it. He protests that he doth love us much, and, like Romeo, hath love eyes. This is what he says of us: That we are a country of splendid men and handsome women, and that of all things he wants to visit us again. He declares that America has not only the most beautiful ladies in the world, but more in proportion to the population than any other country. Of our splendor and beauty we are already well aware; it needs not that a crowned head of effete, tyrannical, gore-stained, and luxurious Yurrup should give us all this information; still it is gratifying.

WE will give the latest development in this direction in a lump. The reader may fill up the details for himself: Mrs. Tozoier, Anthens, Me., one hundred and seven years old; knits stockings without spectacles. John Boyd, Louisville, Ky., colored, one hundred and twelve; chews and smokes, third set of teeth coming; two cords of wood before dinner. Sarah Flanders, one hundred and five, Macon, Ga., hale and hearty, engaged to be married to Luke Cocanss, one hundred and one, of the same place; temperance and anti-tobacco. James Tyler, Chicago, one hundred and five, lately whipped his son, Geo. Tyler, aged eighty, for impudence; fined five dollars. Mary Walters, Elmira, N. Y., one hundred and four, takes in washing; no spectacles, Bible twice a day, smokes a pipe; strictly temperance. Thus the centenarial tidal waves flow on.

BURIAL GARMENTS.

How Some Eccentric People Desire to be Buried.

We know an old lady, as blithe a body as ever lived in this world, who, years ago, prepared becoming garments ready for her last journey. David Garrick's widow religiously preserved her wedding sheets, that they might serve her for a shroud. In 1763 a young married lady was, at her express desire, buried in all her wedding finery, consisting of a white *negligee* and petticoats quilted into a mattress, pillow and lining for her coffin; her wedding-shift was her winding-sheet, and she wore a fine point-lace tucker, handkerchief, ruffles and apron, and a lappet head of the same costly materials. Diamond ear-rings were placed in her ears, gemmed rings on her fingers, and a valuable necklace round her neck; white silk stockings and silver-spangled shoes with stone buckles completed her costume. A Norfolk gentleman preserved such a happy recollection of matrimonial life that when, at the age of ninety-one, he lay on his death bed, he gave instructions that he should be buried in his wedding shirt, which he had carefully kept for the purpose, that garment being supplemented with his best suit of clothes, his best wig, his silver buckled shoes, black wrist ribbons, and his favorite walking cane. Margaret Coorens, who was buried in Cuxton churchyard, Kent, in 1783, ordered her body to be attired in scarlet satin, put in a mahogany coffin having a loose lid, and placed upon trestles in a vault under a pyramidal monument, the glass doors of the vault being covered with green silk curtains. Another example of vanity strong in death, was afforded us a few years ago, when a wealthy court milliner left strict injunctions behind her that her body should be enfolded in point-lace.—*Chambers' Journal.*

CIVILIZATION IN DELAWARE.

A Fresh Supply of Victims for the Lash.

The New Castle court report of the Wilmington *Commercial* contains the following account of cases:

State vs. John Caldwell; indicted for larceny on Sept. 25th, of this year, of one leather halter, the property of one Wm. Thompson. Prisoner plead not guilty. Also, for the larceny on the same day of one gelding of the value of $250, the property of said Thompson, of Christiana Hd. Plead not guilty, tried and submitted to the jury without argument. Jury rendered a verdict of guilty in each case. The sentence of the court in the latter was to pay to Wm. Thompson, as restitution money, $225 and costs; to pay to the State a fine of $200; to stand in the pillory one hour on next Saturday, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m.; to be whipped with 20 lashes, and to be imprisoned for three years, commencing on the 23d inst. and ending Nov. 22d, 1875.

State vs. Henry E. Statfield, *alias* Henry E. Dale, (col.); indicted for the larceny of a bay mare, on Oct. 12, 1872, the property of Wm. Biggs, of Summit Bridge. Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to pay $140 restitution money and costs; to pay to the State a fine of $200; to stand one hour in the pillory, on next Saturday, to be whipped with 20 lashes, and be imprisoned for three years, commencing on the 23d inst. and ending Nov. 22d, 1872.

PEACE.

Twelve Hundred Kisses.

A French paper describes a peace making ceremony in which twenty-nine families of eight districts of Anglona took a share. The Bishop of the diocese, accompanied by five priests and by the authorities of the country, assisted at the ceremony. It began by the assembling in a large field of the different groups of the parties interested, who afterward formed into separate rows of offenders and offended by the assassinations committed or wounds inflicted by vendetta within the last ten years. Then, placing themselves opposite the Bishop and Prefect, they embraced each other two by two, at first with a certain reluctance, but by degrees the ice melted, and soon the greatest cordiality was manifested on both sides. The twenty-nine families, with their relations to the fourth generation, amounted in all to 1,200 people, who thus exchanged the kiss of peace. A crowd of more than 2,000 persons formed a circle round this interesting scene, which left a deep and more pleasing impression in all hearts. During the remainder of the day and on the following morning the most sincere joy and satisfaction were manifested on all sides, and will, it is hoped, be as lasting as it was solemnly celebrated.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

AGASSIZ has figured up, and he says that Lake Erie will dry up in about 18,000 years.

EIGHT-IN-HAND dog teams carry the mails in Massachusetts, while the eipihipporosissisminappqqqxxxyzorhea is diverting the horses.

THE Alaska Seal Company has paid to the treasury $52,881, as their tax on the catch of 1872. They are limited to 100,000, and the catch this year was within 4,000 of the maximum.

THE payments on the Centennial stock are required as follows: two dollars on each share at the time of subscription; two dollars in May, 1873; two dollars in July, 1873; two dollars in September, 1873; and two dollars in November, 1873.

A CALIFORNIA man was troubled with a buzzing in his head. His doctor prepared a mixture, and soon a pound of worms shelled out of his cranium. The question is if the man had room for a pound of worms, where the dickens did he keep his brains.

THE post-mortem examination of a Vermont cow revealed a pair of india-rubber shoes in her stomach. When asked what could have induced the animal to ruminate on such a diet, the veterinarian is said to have explained that she had doubtless heard of the material as cow-t'chewic.

IN Obion county, Tenn., a few days since, two brothers, named McComber, mill proprietors, had a quarrel with an employe named Saunders, and one of them shot him in the side. Saunders, in return, shot, both, killing one on the spot, and injuring the other so badly that he has since died.

THE museum of Rochester University has lately been enriched by the addition of a monster turtle of the "harp" species. The rarity of this creature and the little which is known of its habits and mode of life render it a very valuable acquisition to the University. But few specimens are known to exist in the museums of either continent.

A GENUINE bull fight, that would have delighted what is supposed to have been a more barbarous age, entertained Sonora last month. An extended account of it is given in the Los Angeles *News*. A large number of persons, principally native Californians, of all ages and both sexes, were present and occupied elevated seats overlooking the arena.

A MEMBER of the Vermont Legislature has been fighting the old battle against secret societies, but not with the most encouraging result. After many ineffectual attempts, his bill abolishing the obnoxious organizations was brought to a vote, and, in a House of 242 members, 159 voted against it, and 35 for it. The rest happened to be out at the time.

A SCIENTIFIC expedition, to circumnavigate the globe, is about to be sent out by the British Government. The vessel selected is the corvette Challenger, of 2,306 tons, which will be fitted up with a complete collection of scientific apparatus. The Challenger will sail from Portsmouth for Gibraltar, and will first be engaged in dredging the bottom of the Bay of Biscay for marine deposits. The time assigned for the voyage is three years and a half, and the vessel will visit regions concerning which little is accurately known.

THE most calm and philosophic case of self-slaughter of which we have lately read was that of John H. Woodbury, of Lowell, Vermont. He had a cancer in his mouth which made his life a burden to himself and others, and there was no hope of curing it. He accordingly obtained some morphine, making no secret of his purpose, ordered a coffin, made all necessary arrangements for a very simple funeral, bade his friends good-bye, and retired to a quiet chamber where he took his fatal dose and fell into a sleep from which there was no waking in this world.

ANOTHER "funny boy" has been found. His name is Massenheimer, and he lives in Maryland. On Monday evening he and a friend and two ladies were walking homeward from a prayer meeting. Something was said about firearms, of which weapons the tender maidens expressed a horror. Massenheimer, by way of a lark, and to show the entire harmlessness of pistols, drew his own, flourished it in the air, and shot his friend dead. There is nothing half so amusing as playing with loaded firearms. They have such a delightful way of getting up a surprise by going off in the wrong place.

DURING the present year it is said the malaria of Rome has been more fatal than ever before; and not Rome alone, but several of the places on the continent. Numerous deaths among American tourists are announced from different points. English travelers are seldom to be found in Rome, except during the months from November to March, but Americans, careless, and fascinated with the old city, stay until the fatal poison is inhaled. The Italian Government, though fiercely opposed by the Pope and his party, and the hay merchants who own the Campagna, will, at the meeting of Parliament, insist upon the dangerous district being thoroughly drained.

THE validity of the marriages of traders and settlers on the frontier with Indian women, according to Indian customs has recently been brought before the Missouri Courts, under the question whether the issue of such marriages can inherit property as legitimate heirs. The case arose under the will of one of the wealthiest settlers of Kansas City, Mo., who died, as everybody supposed, a bachelor, leaving his property, by will, to his niece. The children of an Indian wife, married under the customs of the frontier, however, claimed the estate, and obtained a decision in their favor from the Inferior Court, before which the case was tried. The matter will be taken on appeal before the Supreme Court of Missouri. The question interests a great many persons in the west, as there are many half-breeds, the offspring of such irregular marriages, in Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Iowa, and nearly all the Territories.

THREE years ago Dr. Begg, of Dundee, amputated the hands and feet of a young woman named Robertson, whose extremities were affected by embolic gangrene. Afterwards Mr. Heather Bigg constructed for her some mechanical appliances, the distinguishing feature of which was that the artificial hands were automata and made in such a way that the woman could open and shut her fingers at will, and even use them in crocheting. The artificial legs could be stood upon; she could walk about with the aid of crutches, and now is able, says the *British Medical Journal*, to write an admirable hand, walk alone, and feed and dress herself without aid. The pathological value of the case is the indication that embolic gangrene may be so treated that life may be saved, but the ingenuity of the contrivance whereby the patient is enabled to act almost as if she yet had her hands and feet is the part most likely to strike the public.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Whole Family Buried Alive.

The Capital City (Nebraska) *News* says: A family by the name of Hunt, consisting of the father, mother and three children, have been living on a claim some two miles from Marion Center, in Marion county. Their house was situated in a ravine, built of stone and roofed with dirt and sod, which was supported with timbers.

Night before last, as some persons were returning home from a dance, they noticed that the roof of the house had fallen in. They immediately went to the house and found that the roof had fallen in upon the family as they lay sleeping in their beds. The party went at once to relieve them, and upon taking the dirt away found the mother and three children dead, and the father so fastened and held in his place that he was even powerless to help himself.

The roof was very heavy and came down in crushing force upon the inmates of the fatal house. For hours the father had lain pinned to his bed, and was compelled to hear the dying agonies of his wife and children; compelled to listen to their piteous cries for help. Out on the prairie, beyond human reach, immured in a living tomb, the hours slowly dragged along and still no help. Still the appeal to "Father, help us," until all of human agony had been endured, and then a silence crept over the dread abode, which was but the stillness of death itself.

A Just Judgment.

A virtuous landlord in Louisville has just been mulcted in a considerable sum for turning a young lady traveler away from his hotel because she was unaccompanied by a gentleman, the act being publicly done and creating considerable talk. The young lady, whose character was proved to be above reproach, incensed at the insult, brought suit for defamation of character, with the result above chronicled. Such a procedure on the part of a landlord, upon mere presumption, is an act of cruelty and baseness for which there can be no apology or excuse. If it has come to this that a single woman cannot find entertainment at our hotels merely because she has not the advantage of a male attendant, we may well question the genuineness of our boasted gallantry and advanced civilization of the nineteenth century. It publicly defames all women who, from necessity, are often compelled to transact their own business by traveling upon public thoroughfares and stopping at public houses. The Louisville lady is deserving all praise for prosecuting the case for the benefit of her sex.

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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer;
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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cost an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is so sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and that I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.
JAMES IRVIN,
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Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

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SEPIA,
A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.
Ladies and gentlemen are using Sepia! In this article, for they are all anxious to keep their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "old and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome, sold only in Pittsburgh at
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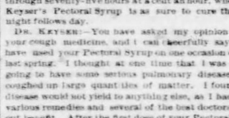
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Gloves, Hosiery, Hoods, Scarfs, Nubias, Jackets,
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GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,
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VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
And Notions of all kinds.
Wholesale Only.
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For Ladies we have an Unsurpassed Assortment of Silk Taffeta, Cloth and Berlin Gloves, 1, 2, and 3 Buttons.
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Knit Wool Mittens and Infantees.
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Cloth Driving Gloves, with Leather Hand.
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Also, a Complete Assortment of Alexander, the Genuine Harris Seamless and other makes of Kid Gloves for Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's Wear. All of which we are Selling at Lowest Prices.
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COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. no22

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BARGAINS IN
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At 25c., Heavy Mohair Poplins.
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At 50c., Black Alpacas—extra good.
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Black and Colored Silks!
VERY CHEAP.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, November 23, 1872.

After closely scrutinizing local money matters and a visit to many of the banks to-day, the conclusion arrived at is that the condition of finances here at the close of the week is much better than it was at the opening of it, and a continuation of that improvement, looking towards ease in monetary affairs, is contingent on what the status of money matters are going to be in the cities east and west of Pittsburgh. The great contraction going on in most of the industrial branches, the cessation, on account of the inclement season of the year being at hand, of building improvements, the increase in railroad freights on the first proximo, and the finishing up of the movement of the crops for the present season will so materially lessen the demand for loans that money cannot hardly fail in becoming plenty before winter, well sets in, and capitalists who handle large blocks should study these things and learn therefrom that it is not best to take advantage of stringent periods and put up interest to such a rate as to discourage the energy, skill and good business efficiency of the manufacturing who have use for money throughout the year. Business here this week has been comparatively active, but the main cause for this is that orders accumulating during the prevalence of the horse disease, and which is now fast disappearing, also that country merchants are hurrying up to get their purchases shipped before the first of December, when the freight on railroad transportation advances. Permanent activity in trade and healthiness in finances cannot be expected until some adequate action is taken by Congress to more systematically arrange the circulating medium, and to bring up the amount of exports to that of imports, which tatter exceeded the first in value for the eleven months ending the 31st of May the amount of $108,659,857, almost double the product of precious metals in this country for a year's time.

How is it, has been asked, that the country under this balance of trade being against it, has prospered as it has during the past three years? And how has this account against been met? To all of which there is but one reply, the balance has been met by the sale of American bonds in European markets, all of which, principal and interest, unless repudiation takes place, has got to be paid, when the last stake will be worse than the first.

The New York *World* of Friday says: "The money market to-day was easier, and loans were made chiefly at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold, with some transactions at 1 32 per cent. a day for turning stocks. There is a marked improvement in the tone of confidence in financial circles in London, and the foreign bankers here are more disposed to lend their bills of exchange on satisfactory collaterals and to make liberal arrangements for time loans."

In regard to the Philadelphia money market, the *Ledger* says: "The market yesterday was unchanged, and we continue to quote money in good demand, without, however, any very great press. Call loans yesterday, on approved collateral, ruled at 6@7 per cent."

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The financial situation continues to improve. The opinion is gaining ground that the worst of the stringency has been felt, and that hopeful things will work more comfortably. The new facts strengthening that conviction are the increasing bullion in the Bank of England, the advancing prices for United States securities, the denial of the report that M. Thiers had resigned, and a less urgent demand for money on Western and Southern account.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 68, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Gold	112⅞
U. S. 6's—1881	115⅝
" " (coupons)	116⅝
5-20— 1862	112⅝
5-20— 1864	112⅝
" 1865	112¾
" 1865 new	114⅛
" 1867	114⅝
" 10-40s	107⅝
" 10-40s	107⅛
Currency 6's	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	93¼
Erie	52¾
Michigan Southern	87¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86⅛
Rock Island	109
North Western, Common	230
Pacific Mail	36⅞
Western Union Telegraph	76½
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Union Pacific	35
Toledo & Wabash	68½
Adams Express	91¾
American Express	68¼
United States Express	77¾
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	84½
Harlem	114

Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	80¾
Reading R. R.	97¼
United Co.'s New Jersey	125
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½
A. V. R. R. 7's	93¼
Central Transportation	46½

NEW YORK, November 23, 1872.

Money stringent; loaned as high as ⅝ per diem, and closed firm at 7 gold. Sterling quiet and steady at 108@108¼ for sixty days' and 109¾ for sight. Gold during the forenoon was scarce, and ad sold as high as 112¾ to 113⅝, and loaned as high as ⅝ per cent. per day, but in the afternoon became more plentiful and fell to 112⅝@113, with sales of loans from 1-64 to flat. Clearings $178,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $341,000. Exports for the week $282,000. Governments weak at the opening, but firmer at the close. Southern bonds dull and firm. The bank statement is favorable. It shows a net loss of about one million. The banks now hold a little over one million in excess of the amount required by law. The general stock market opened weak at a decline of ¼ to ⅝ per cent, as compared with the closing price last night, but prices soon after advanced ½ to 3¼ per cent., the market being strong until midday. Between twelve and one o'clock a sharp decline occurred, and during the remainder of the afternoon the market was dull, with fluctuations between 1-4@¾ per cent., but at the close the advance was lost. The Northwestern during the greater part of the day the prices of stock ranged from 145 to 155, and reported settlements to the amount of perhaps one million were made at from par to 125. At the board this afternoon 3,300 shares were bought in under the rule for account of Kenyon, Cox & Co., with whom Daniel Drew is a partner, at 209 cash, and 3,000 shares for account of Boyd, Vincent & Co., successors to Fisk & Hatch, at 230 cash. Quite a number of settlements were made between 200 and 230, the latter being the closing price of the day. Henry N. Smith absolutely refused to settle, and not a share of stock was bought in for his account. Vanderbilt is believed to be at the back of Gould, from the fact that his son-in-law, Horace F. Clarke, is one of his bondsmen in the Erie suit. It is known that Smith is short of the stock to an amount exceeding thirty thousand shares, and that Drew is in a similar position as regards upwards of twenty thousand shares, 1,300 shares of Northwestern common bought in under the rule are said to belong to John Bloodgood. It seems certain that Gould owns the stock and contracts, and was compelled to buy 1,000 shares of Northwestern common, the capital stock of which is only one hundred and forty thousand shares.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 116¾; 5-20s '62, 4112¾; do '64, 112⅜; do '65, 112⅝; do '65 new, 114¾; '67, 114⅞; 68, 114¾; new 5s, 109; 10-40s 107¾; currency 6s, 113¾.

Bonds—Tennessee 6's, old 76; do new, 76½; Virginia, new 50; do old, 48; North Carolina old, 35¼; do new, 21¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 76¾; Quicksilver, 36½; preferred, 81⅝; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84¾; United States, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 36½; New York Central, 93¼; Erie, 52¾; Harlem, 114; N. Central, 114; Northwestern, 230; do pref., 85; preferred, 87; Rock Island, 109; St. Paul, 81¾; do preferred, 75; Wabash, 67⅝; do preferred, 72; Ft. Wayne, 92; Chicago & Alton, 109½; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; Burlington & Quincy, 139; Lake Shore, 86¾; Illinois Fairbanks, 81¾; Illinois Central, 123; Union Pacific, 35; Central Pacific, 100¼; Hartford & Erie, 7¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
SATURDAY, November 23, 1872.

Business generally is improving, and while it is by no means brisk it is much better than it was last week and the week preceding; the horse disease is rapidly abating, judging from the largely increased number on the streets, but there is still a very serious drawback to trade, we refer to the stringency in money matters. So long as it continues it will be difficult to make collections, and this always has a tendency to restrict business, and retard operations; people, as a rule, are averse to making new obligations when they cannot discharge their old ones. A tight money market, such as we have had during the past two or three months, has done more towards depressing business than the epizootic, because it is of longer duration, and the worst feature lies in the fact that there is but little prospect of immediate relief.

APPLES—Steady, with regular sales from store at $2@2,50 per bbl. as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—4@5½ cts per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn. hemp, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS—$2.25@2,75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales in fair jobbing trade, but prices are unchanged; 4 to 7 cts, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted in a jobbing way at 3¾ per bbl, or 4¼ to 4½ per ℔.

BUTTER—Is coming in more freely, but with a steady demand prices are maintained; sales of prime to choice roll at 25 to 28.

CANDLES—Sperm, 45; Stearine, 15; Star, 22

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, 23¼@23½ for round lots, and 1@2 cts additional in a small way.

CHESTNUTS— $3,50@4 per bushel.

CIDER—Is quotable at $5,50@6,50 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Prime to choice Goshen, 16¼@17c. Ohio Sweitzer, 15¼@16¼.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl, common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet and unchanged. Apples, 4@6 cts, Peaches, halves, 7@8 cts. Blackberries, 12@13. An increase demand is anticipated within the next few weeks.

EGGS—Strictly fresh; 32, limed, 25@30 as to quality.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to 5c additional for smaller lots.

FLOUR—Is quoted firm, with a continued good demand, but there is no change whatever in prices. Spring wheat, $7,50@8 the outside figure for choice; winters, $8 and $8,00@8,50 for fair to choice red winter. Rye Flour, $5,25@5,50.

GRAIN—There has been some inquiry for Wheat during the past few days, mostly to go to the interior, and with a limited supply prices are rather firmer, though unchanged; $1,60@1,65 for fair to prime red; $1,70@1,75 for amber, and $1,80@1,85 for white. The demand for Oats continues light and the market is generally reported dull though prices are without quotable change; 38@40 for mixed to prime. It is probable that there will be an increased demand within the next few days, as many horses have been put to work again, and, hence, the consumption will be largely increased. Shelled Corn, notwithstanding the supply is light, is dull and cannot be quoted above 55@57 cts. New Ear Corn 48@50. Rye is nominal at 80@85, buying and selling. Barley is still quoted at 80@85 for common to fair, and 90 for prime.

GROCERIES—The most noticeable feature to notice is a break down in refined Sugars, and that makes it more so, lies in the fact that it was sudden and unexpected; within the past 48 hours there has been a decline of from ⅝ to ½ cent east, and trade is reported dull even at the reduction. However, there is little doubt but what the stringency in money matters is the principal cause of the break, as depreciation is the national result of a tight money market—people are obliged to realize in order to raise funds. Coffees are off a full cent within the past few days; choice Rios are very scarce, and, consequently, without quotable change.

MOLASSES—Grainland, 33½; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12⅝; Ex. C 12½; C, 12⅜; Chespeake Ex. C., 12¼; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Alspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—In good demand and prices are higher; we now quote baled on wharf and track, at $27 @32 per ton, as to quality.

HONEY—Sales 22@24 cts per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1 winter strained 78@80 cts, and scarce.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; sales at $2,50 @3 per bbl.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, on track, at 70 in bulk; 70@75 cts sacked, and 78@ 80 cts for small lots in store. Sweets scarce and higher; we now quote at 4@5 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 12@14 cts. per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 7½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rio Sides, 11; Short Rib Sides, 11¾; Clear Sides, 12; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¾c; Dried Beef, 18c. Lard, in tierces, 9¾c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 11c. Mess Pork, $15,50; Beef Tongues, 7,50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3⅝ cts.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1,95 per bushel.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged; 93@95 cts. per gallon.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY,
SATURDAY, November 23, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Following shows the arrivals of live stock for the week ending to-day, and a comparison with the preceding week:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	427 cars	339 cars
Hogs	268 "	276 "
Sheep	75 "	65 "
Horses	5 "	2 "
Total	775 "	676 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were considerably larger than those of last week, and the quality, as a rule, was common; and with an oversupply of the latter kind and unfavorable advices from New York, the market was hard, and prices ruled ¼ to ⅝ of a cent lower. Prime shipping stock, however, was in limited supply, and as the demand, as always is the case just preceding the annual holidays, was mainly for stock of this character, prices were fully sustained, though trade was not near as brisk as it was last week. Anything not strictly prime dragged, as the supply was considerably in excess or the demand, and, as we have already stated, prices, for this particular grade, were off from ¼ to ⅝ of a cent and the market was dull even at the decline; shippers generally were very "bearish," alleging that they couldn't stand the prevailing prices, and the holding off holders of common stock soon became restless and preferred making the reduction to shipping on further east, and the probability is that they acted wisely in doing so, as the general experience of western men who ship on east rather than sell here, is against it; in many instances, particularly as regards this common stock, it is sold in New York and Philadelphia for about what it would have brought here, perhaps less, and the shipper loses freight, shrinkage and in many other ways. Of course, there are exceptions, but as a general thing it is better to sell here, and western men generally are now more disposed to close out their stock here than formerly, and one reason for this lies in the fact that the eastern markets have been irregular and unsatisfactory for several month past.

The probability is that the market will rule steady for prime and fancy stock from now until the close of the year, unless there should be an oversupply, which is not probable, as butchers generally will want something good for their customers during the holiday times, but the outlook for the lower grades is not very encouraging. Quotations for the various grades may be given as follows:

Prime 1,400 to 1,500 steers	7 00@7 25
Good 1,200@1,400 steers	6 75@6 75
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	5 50@6 00
Prime oxen 1,200@1,500	5 00@6 50
Stock ers 900@1,000 lbs	3 50@4 50
Bulls	2 50@3 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were unusually large footing up 75 cars, but with an increased demand trade was very good from the opening until the close, and for the best grades prices were 20@25 cts. higher. The quality, as a rule was common; and the supply of good sheep was not equal to the demand, hence, the advance above noted; while the lower grades were a little slow at about last weeks prices. There was an extra bunch of fine wool weathers weighing about 120 lbs. sold at 6¼, and a fancy drove of lambs, weighing close on to 80 lbs, brought 7¼, a fancy price. We quote as follows:

Fine wool, 90@110 lbs	6 00@6 25
" " 80@95 lbs	5 50@5 75
" " 80@85 lbs	5 00@5 25
Coarse wool, 100@110 lbs	5 50@5 75
Lambs	6 00@7 00

HOGS.

The "run of hogs during the early part of the week was heavy, and with scarcely any active demand, trade was very sluggish and the market ruled in favor of buyers; in addition the eastern markets, particularly Philadelphia, were only fair, shippers for that point buying sparingly, and the York men also took lightly; this was the situation from Monday up until the close of Wednesday. On Thursday, it was developed that the arrivals had commenced to fall off, and since then there has been a stronger feeling, although packers have undergone little or no quotable change. Some of our packers have been putting up a few hogs, while others will buy green meats west, and in this instance are two advantages, it saves the trouble of slaughtering, which, as is well known, is very troublesome here for want of the proper facilities; and, second, it affords an opportunity for making several cents. This is very good market for some parts of the hog product, including sides and mess pork, but the packer that puts up his own hogs, as a matter of course, must take the market with the rest, while if he buys the green meats he can select just what he wants, which, as will be perceived, is a very great advantage. Following were the ruling quotations for the various grades to-day:

Philadelphia hogs 250 to 270 lbs	4 45@4 50
" " 300 to 350 lbs	4 30@4 40
Yorkers, nice smooth 170 to 180 lbs	4 50@4 60
" 200 to 220 lbs	4 30@4 40
Pigs, weighing 140 to 150 lbs	4 70@4 75
Heavy coarse yorkers	4 20@4 25

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
SATURDAY, November 23, 1872.

Trade in both crude and refined has been very quiet during the week which has just closed, although there has not been much variation in prices. The agency pre remains unchanged and outside sales have been made at a decline, and so long as the market remains in its present position the outsiders will do the great bulk of the business, as refiners will not pay the former $4.15 when they can buy from the latter at $4.15@4.20 It is said to be the object of the "agency combination" to induce refiners to co-operate with them, and this object must eventually be attained; but there is one thing certain, the agency men to accomplish this will have to make the arrangement reciprocal; in other words, if they desire to have the refiners co-operate with them, they, in turn, will have to agree to co-operate with the refiners, and there is not much prospect of the agency combination being much of a success unless this co-operation with the refiners is secured. As a proof of this, it is only necessary to refer to the present condition of affairs.

Crude was quoted at Parker to-day at $4,15@ 4,20 per bbl, equal to about 10¾@10⅞ cts. per gallon here. Refined continues very quiet, and prices are without quotable change; 26¾@27 delivered in Philadelphia, and 23¾ to 23¾ free on cars here. There was a sale of a cargo in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, on New York account, at 26½—no cargo sales reported since. The exporters have been holding off for two or three weeks with a view, no doubt, of breaking the market, but the indications are that, if this is their object, it will not succeed, as refiners are just as able to hold back as they (the exporters) are.

Oil Barrels continue scarce and higher, city makers are now held at $2,20. Although no sales have been reported above $2,15 as yet; country barrels, $2,12@2,15.

Receipts crude this week ..... 13,335 bbls.
" " last week ..... 30,307 "
" " Jan'y 1st. to date..1,093,333 "
" " same time 1871..1,057,655 "

Exports refined this week ..... 15,379 "
" " last week ..... 15,000 "
" " January 1st to date..672,803 "
" " same time 1871..671,433 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co., 255 bbls to Sack Bros. & Co., New York.
Citizens Oil Co. 500 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Co. 159 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart, Frew Co., 259 bbls to Warden, Frew Co., Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co. 299 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co. 319 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co. 223 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Central Ref. Co. 100 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
P. Weisenberger 342 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 271 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
C. C. Beggs & Co., 49 bbls. to J. R. Bartlett, New York.
Total 2776

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Star O W, acct. H McKelvy 468
Eagle O W, acct. W. W. Stevenson 384
Commercial O W, acct. Stevenson 690
Eagle O W; acct, Macferron 222
Eureka O W, acct. O. J. Given 160
Radiant O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson 543
Total 2470

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace, o ..... 30 Hussey & Wo 3
Isabella Furnace, o ..... 18 W. Clark & Co, p 3
Shoenberger & Co, o 6
Total 60

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Everson G & Co, m ..... 4 Graff B & Co, o 1
Nimick & Co, m ..... 2 Reese G & Co, m 2
J. Reamer, m ..... 7 J. W. Porter, m 2
Total 18

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & F, m ..... 5 Wm. Clark & Co, m 2
Total 7

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Nimick Co, m 1

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 23—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92¾; American securities. 5-20s of '65 90¾; do of '67 92¼; 10-40s 87; new 5s 88¾; Erie 40¾. Petroleum refined 20s. Linseed oil 34s 10d. Turpentine 42s 6d.

PARIS, November 23.—Rentes 52f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, November 23.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and exports 2,000. Breadstuffs steady; there is little doubt but what the stringency in money matters is the principal cause of the break, as depreciation is the national result of a tight money market—people are obliged to realize in order to raise funds. Coffees are off a full cent within the past few days; choice Rios are very scarce, and, consequently, without quotable change.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾c; Crushed, 13¾c Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 12¾; B, 12⅝; Ex. C 12½; C, 12⅜; Chespeake Ex. C., 12¼; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¾@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Alspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1,25.

HAY—In good demand and prices are higher; we now quote baled on wharf and track, at $27 @32 per ton, as to quality.

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LARD OIL—No. 1 winter strained 78@80 cts, and scarce.

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" 200 to 220 lbs	4 30@4 40
Pigs, weighing 140 to 150 lbs	4 70@4 75
Heavy coarse yorkers	4 20@4 25

Pork dull and drooping; mess, $14,50. Bacon dull and lower at 5¾@10@10¾c. Lard dull; tierce, 8¾@8¾c; keg, 10¾c. Molasses declined 6c; common, 45c; fair, 49@50c; good, 54@55c; prime to strictly prime, 57@60c; choice, 61@62c. Cotton easier; sales of 4,500 bales of good ordinary at 17¾c; low middlings, 18¾c; middling, 19¾c; middling Orleans, 19¾c; receipts, 2,749 bales; exports continent, 6,473; Liverpool, 3,423; coastwise, 1,582; stock, 132,399.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Cotton nominal and higher at 18¾@18¾c. Wheat firm but slow; No 2 spring $1,03. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 30¾@30¾c. Oats better; No 2 29@29¼c. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye firm; No 1 59c. Whisky firm at 90c. Mess pork firm at $15,00. Dry salt meats are in good demand; shoulders 4¾@4¾c; clear rib sides 6¾@7c. Bacon quiet; loose clear sides 8½c. Lard nominally unchanged at 7¾c. Hogs active and better; full range $3,40@4,00; packers' bulk $3,70@4,00. Cattle weak but unchanged.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, November 23.—Cattle: receipts 2,188; market rather more active for shipping grades; fair to good native steers sold at $4,75@5,55; light fat natives $4,25@4,75. Texans $3,25@4,00; $2,75@3,55; shipments 1,466. Hogs: receipts 14,896; market active and firm; common to good $4,10@4,40; few extra sold at $4,45@4,50; shipments 4,850. Sheep: receipts 430; firm and a shade higher at $4,25@5,25.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23.—Flour firm; superfine $4,50@5,25. Wheat in improved demand; red western $1,73@1,78. Rye steady at 78@80c. Corn active; yellow 65c. Oats active; white 46@48c; mixed 42@44c. Barley western 80c@$1,00. Petroleum—crude 19¼c; refined 28¾@26¾c.

Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, November 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,11¾. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 26c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2 74c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No. 2 71c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 23.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and prices advanced; amber Michigan $1,43¾@1,47¾; No. 2 red winter $1,67. Corn quiet; high and low mixed 39c. Oats are a shade better; No. 1 36c; No. 2 30¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 23.—Flour firm and advanced 25c. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter $1,45. Corn steady; new shelled 41c. Oats quiet and unchanged. No. 1 36c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, November 23.—Wheat active; extra $1,74½; amber $1,49¾. Mess pork quiet and unchanged. Oats firm and in fair demand at 29¾@30c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 22—lot s ware, C Gliss; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 324 oil bbls, Ralston & W; 1 bbls eggs, G Soon; 2 pkgs butter, N D Patterson, 5 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill; 100 bbls flour, M Steel & Son; 1 car hay, 2 cars m feed, Spear & G; 2 cars lumber, Hamilton A & Co; 1 car cooperage, H Cordier; 1 car lime, J K Shinn; 497 sks C M B beans, Baumdam; lot s ware, Beckfield & N; 10 sks potatoes, D Winters; 79 hides, 10 bbls tallow, Stuckrath & Co; 1 car l seed, Thompson & L; 344 bdls hides A & J Arbuckle; 1 car hay, Daniels & Wells; 94 bbls C O, 12 bgs bw flour, Mercer & R; 10 bbls, 84 sks flour, W J Barclay; 1 car b corn, E B Mathews Bro.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Nov. 23—250 pigs lead, Davis C & Co; 50 tres lard, F Sellers & Co; 200 bbls flour, owner; 100 do do, Seghmyer & V; 300 do do, 20 bxs cheese, Walt L & Co; 200 sks barley, Voigt M & Co; 400 do flour, Shoemaker & Co; 400 do do, 100 bbls do F W Jenkins & Bro; 300 do do, 600 sks do, T C Jenkins; 1 car hay, 8 sales do, Laing & McK; 283 sks ore, Smith M & Co; 50 cases tin, Harris & E; 46 bdls paper, Frazer M & Co; 10 rolls leather, G H Anderson & Co; 10 pails tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 33 cadds do, S Edwards & Co; 1 car m feed, McHenry & H; 180 sks barley, F Duff & Son; 1 car s iron, Mullins & M; 1 do hay, M F Herron & Co; 8 rolls leather, J Callery; 20 bdls shafts, J Herdman & Son; 10 tres tubs, Head C & Co; 6 bxs tobacco, J M Sichel & Co; 6 do w glass, Knox K & Co; 1 cars iron, J Winkley; 176 sks f seed, J W Thursby; 1 car apples, H Rea Jr; 1 do shingles, Dore; 9 rolls leather, D Chestnut & Co; 228 r rails, Hale B & Co; 1 car oats, Scott & Co; 10 bbls eggs, J A Gra7; 70 do cider, A Glockner.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS R. R. Nov. 23—151 sks rye, W J Meek; 300 sks oats, Dorrington Bro; 1 car corn, Kell & R; 1 do do,

HOME NEWS.

Small Fires.

Two slight fires occurred on Saturday night; the first alarm at half-past seven was sounded from box 16, and was caused by a lamp upsetting at a store, No. 34 Smithfield street. The names were extinguished without any damage. About half-past nine o'clock an alarm rung out from box two, at Penn avenue and Second street, resultingfrom a chimney fire. No damage.

Deaths in Allegheny

There were fourteen deaths in Allegheny during the week ending Saturday, November 24, resulting from the following diseases: Lung fever, 1; disease of liver, 1; hemorrhage, 1; old age, 3; convulsions, 1; heart disease, 1; congestion of brain, 1; consumption, 2; tuberculosis, 1; diphtheria, 1; still born, 1; total, 14. The ages were as follows: 24, 1; 28, 1; 65, 1; 83, 1; 61, 1; 3 months, 1; 32, 1; 35, 1; still born, 1; 39, 1; 91, 1; 7, 1; 82, 1; 11 months, 1; males, 6; females, 8.

Boys Brought to Grief

Numerous and loud have been the complaints in regard to a lot of lawless youths who infest the side of the hill above the Union Depot, and stone passers by, while they defy the officers of the law. Yesterday afternoon a party of these offenders were at their old tricks, when officers Cochrane and Cronin charged on them. Several of the boys took refuge in a cave, and the officers succeed in capturing five of them, who were taken to the lockup, and gave the following names: John Johns, Andy Cox, August Miller, Charles Flynn and Joseph Wallace.

Unsuccessful.

Last Friday night an attempt was made to burglarize the safe in the depot of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Railway Company. It seems that one of the clerks left the depot about half past nine o'clock, supposing that there were two cars yet to come, and he accordingly left the door of the waiting-room unlocked. The two cars which were expected did not arrive, and during the night burglars entered the waiting room, and made an attempt to force an entrance into the other apartment which contained the safe, but without success. It is supposed that the thieves were frightened away before they accomplished their design.

A Lost Boy Found Drowned.

On Thursday the 14th inst., a boy named Benjamin Hug, nine years of age, left his home in Lawrenceville very suddenly, and although diligent search was made no trace of him could be found. Yesterday afternoon some boys were playing on the edge of the Allegheny river, at the foot of Forty-first street, when one of them discover ed a boot sticking out of the water. An investigation revealed the body of the lost boy. Coroner West was notified and held an Inquest upon the remains. A verdict of death by drowning was returned. The boy was subject to fits, and it is supposed that while under the in fluence of one of these he fell in the river and was drowned.

Shot in a House of Ill-Fame.

On Saturday night, about eleven o'clock, Lieutenant Hager found a man lying on Liberty street, in the vicinity of the Union Depot, who had been shot in the thigh. The wounded man was removed to the Rush House and his injuries attended to. He gave his name as Albert Long, and said that he had visited a house kept by Mrs. Douglas, at the corner of Penn and Twelfth street, and while there some disturbance occurred, during which the mistress of the house shot him. The wound was but a slight one, and in the excitement the injured man says he did not know that he was shot. The wounded man was taken home, and said that he would appear at the Mayor's office at nine o'clock this morning and make an information against his assailant.

Accident on the South Side.

A boy named George Bentz was very badly injured by a locomotive on the Pittsburgh Virginia and Charleston Railroad, on Saturday afternoon, and it is feared that his injuries will result fatally. The boy, who is about fourteen years of age, had climbed upon the cow-catcher of the locomotive and when attempting to jump to the ground he fell, and the wheels of the locomotive crushed one of his legs terribly, and broke the other. The injured boy was taken to his home at the corner of Nineteenth street, and Larkins alley, and Drs. Wood & Arnold attended him. One of the limbs was amputated, and although the other is broken in several places the physicians think it can be saved. The condition of the injured boy is considered precarious, though with proper care he may recover.

In Town.

We had a most agreeable call on Saturday from Audley M. Gazzam, Esq., a native and former resident of this city, but now a distinguished lawyer, editor and author, of the city of New York.

We were quite surprised, not with his good looks, for in this respect improvement could scarcely be effected, but with his remarkable corporeal development. Since we last saw him, his avordupoise has kept pace with his social and professional advance to Gotham, and has gone up like Grant's majorities, until whereas he left us weighing about 130; he returns weighing over 200 pounds.

Mr. Gazzam designs spending a few days only with his friends in Pittsburgh, where he is always sure of hospitable reception and cordial greetings.

Railroad Irregularities.

The Homewood Accommodation Train, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which leaves the depot at 7:30 P.M., collided with the Hulton Accommodation on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Saturday night, at about 8 o'clock. The latter was coming in on the switch for the purpose of entering the depot, when the Pennsylvania train was about starting. The party in charge of the switch signaled the Valley train to move into the depot, but the engineer of the other train took up the signal and started to pull out of the depot. The mistake was discovered too late to prevent a collision, and the trains came together with a crash. The passengers of both trains were terrified by the shock and were considerably more frightened than hurt. Two of the cars were badly wrecked but no one was injured.

About six o'clock on the same evening, train No. 1 on the Fan Handle Railroad coming east, collided with the Steubenville accommodation, four miles this side of Steubenville. Considerable damage was done to the cars, though no one was injured. Train No. 1, which was due here at eight o'clock, P. M., did not arrive until six o'clock yesterday morning.

Furniture for the Million.

There is a kind of furniture that makes a good appearance in the storeroom, but when brought into practical use fails in every way to give satisfaction; such furniture is dear at any price. By patronizing a reliable house, however, all such vexations and trouble may be avoided, and the purchaser be sure of his selection. Such an establishment is that of Messrs. J. Shiffler & Co., No. 181 Federal street, Allegheny, which has long enjoyed a high reputation, and never better than now, which is attested by a constantly increasing trade. To accommodate all their patrons the firm have systematized matters at the warehouse, and now occupy the first floor with the common, cheap furniture, which in its way they guarantee to stand among the best and cheapest; the second floor is taken up with parlor, chamber, office and fancy furniture of the best class, both in design and finish. The third floor is given over to the upholstery department, where a stock of mattresses, spring bottoms, &c., is kept constantly on hand, and where all orders in that line can be promptly filled. In addition, there, is another—fourth department—where repairs are made, promptly and in a proper manner, so as to give satisfaction. The firm care more for their business reputation than for forcing sales, and hence offer nothing to the purchaser that they will not guarantee to give satisfaction—answering every representation. They propose to sell a good article or none at all, and sell it, too, at a reasonable price,—much lower in fact than rates many places elsewhere. They invite a comparison of their stock and prices, and we can recommend them to our readers as in every way worthy of confidence.

ANOTHER CUTTING AFFRAY.

The Knife on the South Side.

Another of those cutting affrays which go to make life interesting and spicy on the South Side, and afford employment for the police, occurred on Saturday. Two men named Thomas Kelley and Mike Welsh, got into a dispute at the corner of Nineteenth and Carson streets, and the difficulty soon merged into a fight. During the disturbance Kelley was cut severely in the temple with a knife. Lieut. Coulson arrested both men and took them before Deputy Mayor Hetsel, who fined them ten dollars each for disorderly conduct. Kelley then made an informating before the Deputy Mayor, charging Welsh with feloneous assault and battery. Welsh was committed to jail for trial. The injuries of Kelley are severe but are not considered dangerous.

A RARE CHANCE.

Improve the Opportunity—Grand Closing Out Sale—A Magnificent Stock of Dry Goods—Winding up to Quit Business.

One of the oldest and most reliable firms in the dry goods trade in Allegheny, that of Messrs. Dunlap & Snaman, announce elsewhere a grand closing out of their stock, to quit the business. This house located at 136 Federal street, has long been known as one of the leading establishments of the kind hereabouts and for the character of the goods sold has had a reputation second to none. Messrs. Dunlap and Snaman succeeded one of the old firms of Allegheny, and had a patronage which demanded only the best of goods, so that they never had a stock which was not of the highest order of excellence. The fact therefore that they have determined to close out, and have marked down prices accordingly will be hailed with peculiar pleasure by the ladies to whom it means,—the best of goods at cost prices.

The stock at present on hand is one of the largest and most complete that has ever been on the shelves, and embraces everything in the line of fine velvets, velveteens, shawls, dress goods, silks, domestics, house furnishing goods, furs for ladies and children, carpets, oil cloths, rugs, matting, all kinds of woolen goods, &c., in endless variety, and all fresh in style and manufacture.

It is the intention of the firm to close out the entire stock within the next sixty days, and in order that this may be done the prices have been marked down to the very lowest figure. Such an opportunity is rarely offered and it will be strange if the old house No. 136 Federal street, Allegheny is not the rendezvous for hundreds in search of bargains during the next two months.

Alderman A. Ballie, of the First ward, Allegheny, we understand, will be a candidate for renomination. We have always understood that he has proved himself a capable and discreet magistrate, and we suppose the First ward constitue ncy cannot do better than to renominate and re-elect him.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Getting Ready for the December Election.

SIXTH WARD SUGGESTIONS.

A meeting to suggest names was held last Saturday evening in the Sixth ward with the result as follow. The primary election will be held on Saturday afternoon next between the hours of four and seven o'clock.

Select Council (one to nominate)—Henry F. Dannels, Geo. Wilson.

Common Council (two to nominate)—J. Q. Everson, Geo. Mofit, Edwin Bindley, William Byrnes.

School Directors (two to nominate)—Frank P. Case, R. W. Roberts, Louis Kim.

Alderman (one to nominate)—David Hutchison, J. B. Williams, M. F. Kimball.

Assessor—H. J. Thomas.

Constable—William Fowler.

Board of Revision—Jacob Miller.

Judge of Election—Robert Fowler, John Wrigley.

Inspector—Thomas Lloyd.

Return Inspector—C. R. Jacoby, G. Beecher, Samuel Greer.

SEVENTH WARD NOMINATIONS.

The primary election of the Republicans of this ward was held Saturday evening and nominations were made as follows:

Select Council—Charles Jeremy.

Common Council—John Lary

School Directors—Samuel Mears.

Alderman—Joseph A Butler.

Assessor—Ed. C. Mathews.

Assistant Assessors—Luke Chapman and George W. Mabley.

Board of Revision—Samuel McElheny.

Constable—John George.

Judge of Elections—Joseph H. Roush.

Inspector—Thomas Moore, Jr.

Return Inspector—Wm. Simpson.

ELEVENTH WARD SUGGESTIONS.

The meeting of Republicans for the purpose of suggesting names for Council and ward officers was held Saturday evening with the following result:

Select Council—Dr. A. G. McCandless. (no opposition); Common Council—(one to nominate) John Beaton, A. W. Hill.

School Director—(Two to nominate for three years and one for two years.) James M. Smith, M. K. Moorhead, James Shannon, Henry Shornhorst, George H. Reed, John Feerst, George H. Holtzman, and Calvin Sackett. By resolution, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes to be the nominee for the three years term, and the next highest for two years.

Board of Revision—B. F. Kennedy and Calvin Sackett.

Alderman—James P. Dougherty, Joseph Little and Wm. Jackson.

Assessor—John B. Crawford, James Megaffin, Robert King and Thomas Gibson.

Assistant Assessors, (two to be elected) W. M. Arthurs, John Hoffer, John Turfley, James C. Young, W. B. Jones, Charles Rust.

Judge of Election—Wm. B. Hays, Jr., John Waidlein.

Inspector—Thomas H. Hunter, William Culp.

Return Inspector—Wm. K. McClintock.

Constable—George Knox, T. B. Cook.

Councilmen—Joseph Fleming, James Chalfant.

The following resolution was unanimously anopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of this ward be tendered to H. W. Oliver, Jr., for the able and efficient manner in which he has during his term, represented the interests of his constituents in Councils.

The primary election in this ward, yesterday, resulted as follows:

Select—Council, James Rayburn.

Common Council—Wm. McCoway and Wm. Sewell.

Alderman—Cal. Bartley.

School Director—Thomas Rosewell.

We have not learned the names of nominees for other offices.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth ward held their primary meeting Saturday evening, and the contest was quite an animated one. The following is the result:

Select Council—R. G. Herron.

Common Council—Charles P. Duff.

School Directors—W. S. McCutcheon, Joseph L. Lowry.

Assessor—Robert Inder.

Assistant Assessor—W. S. Smith.

Member of Board of Revision—William M. Gormly.

Judge of Elections—W. S. Smith.

Inspector of Elections—Edward J. Taylor.

Return Inspector—Henry Seamon.

Constable—Alexander Ross.

NINETEENTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, are called to meet on Monday evening, for the purpose of suggesting candidates for Select and Common Councils, as far as we know the candidates are as follows:

Select Council—H. R. McClelland and P. H. Laufman.

Common Council—(One to elect)—P. D. Pelchment, John G. MacConnell and Augustus H. Tim.

Alderman—Washington Lowry, Thomas Black and Joseph N. Berlin.

Board of Revision—John H. McMasters.

School Directors—George Negley, R. A. Cunningham, D. W. Lewis and A. J. Davis.

Constable—Jodias Myers.

SECOND WARD CITIZEN'S MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of the Second ward, principally Liberals and Democrats, was held on Saturday night. It was organized by calling Edward Hauch to the chair, and appointing Mr. Edward Hauch as secretary.

A ticket was then nominated as follows:

For Select Council—Charles Jeremy.

For Common Council—John Wilson.

For School Directors—A. C. Wilson, Henry Freyvogel, Archibald McBride, Aaron Floyd.

For Alderman—Alexander Alberts.

For Board of Revision—James Irvin.

For Assessor—William Woods, Sr.

For Assistant Assessors—Calvin Adams, A. W. Aikon.

For Judge of Elections—Charles Hauch.

For Inspector—George Whitfield.

For Return Inspector—E. F. Houston.

For Constable—James Richardson.

The Second ward will hold their primary meeting for ward officers on Saturday next, from three to six P. M.

The Twenty-third ward Republicans will meet at the school house this evening to suggest candidates for the offices of the ward.

The Ninth ward Republicans will meet this evening at the school house to attend to ward business. A full turnout is desired.

The Republicans of the First ward will meet at the School House, to-morrow evening, to suggest candidates for Councils and ward officers.

The Republicans of the Twenty-first ward will meet on Monday evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for Council and the ward officers.

The Republicans of the Ninth and Twenty-third ward will meet this evening, at their respective School Houses, on business of importance.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth ward will hold a meeting this evening at Hiland School House for the purpose of suggesting names for ward officers.

The Republicans of the First ward are requested to meet to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the school house to suggest names for ward officers.

The Fourteenth ward Republicans will meet at the school house on Fifth Avenue, near Brady, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening to suggest names for Council and ward officers.

The Republicans of the Third ward will hold their primary meeting this evening at the school house, Grant street, for the purpose of nomination of candidates for Councils and the various ward offices.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The last case of the term was finished up on Saturday—being that of Solomon Davis who was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and the costs—total $157.

The December term of this Court will commence next Monday.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

A petition was presented by John Moore, whose property was, on April 6 last, placed in the hands of Alex. Moore, as commissioner, the petitioner (John) having been adjudged a lunatic. The petitioner asserts that he is now of sound mind and asks the court to take proof of the facts, and if satisfied of the truth of the allegations, restore him to possession of his property. The court appointed T. T. Wightman, Esq., as commissioner to take testimony in the matter, with ten days' notice to the parties interested.

Louis Krelling, as commissioner in charge of the estate of Henry Fenker, an habitual drunkard, presented a petition asking court to give him power to sell certain property belonging to Fenker, the proceeds to go to the support of the latter and his family of five children. The court granted the request, and ordered a sale of Fenker's property on Friday, the 20th of December next.

Court approved the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company with C. Hughes and Wm. Aiker for the sale of certain property in Lawrenceville.

Viewers were appointed to assess damages on certain property condemned by the P. V. & C. R. R.

The argument list will be taken up in this Court to-day and likely be continued through the week.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Counsel for Messrs Thomas McKee and Wm. and James Bradley, made application for a preliminary injunction restraining the Messrs. Wilson Brothers, proprietors of the diamond livery stable in Allegheny, from tearing up the floors and removing the stalls from the building now occupied by them. The complainants aver that they have leased the building which the respondents now occupy, and are entitled to possession on the first of April next. That respondents are erecting a new livery stable immediately adjoining, and are removing floors, stall partitions and other fixtures from the old building to the new one, thus damaging the property to a very serious extent. They therefore ask for an injunction to restrain the respondents from further acts of demolition. A preliminary injunction was granted.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

Audley W. Gazzam, Esq., formerly of this city, but now of New York, was admitted to practice in this Court, on motion of H. W. Wier, Esq.

Holiday Goods.

The usual large and rich assortment of goods suitable for presents, in Bohemian, Parian, Bronze, Marble, Silver plated Glass and China Ware will be found at 100 Wood street.

R. E. Breed & Co.

A Chance for Every One

To obtain a Piano or Organ. One dollar each day for one year will purchase a splendid pianoforte with all improvements. Charlotte Blume, 19 Sixth avenue, the Agent for William Knabe & Co.'s, and Haines Bro's Pianos. Call or send for catalogue and price list.

Fine Mink Sable Cloaks.

At Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

Wm. Knabe & Co's

Unrivalled Pianos, the assortment now on hand at the Warerooms of Charlotte Blume, 19 Sixth avenue.

Fine Seal Sacques.

At Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

BREVITIES.

....The Sunday *Times* was as full of news yesterday as an egg is of meat.

....The Poultry Society will hold their annual exhibition between the 14th and 20th of January, in City Hall, Market street.

....A conductor on the Pan-Handle named John Long, had his hand badly crushed on Saturday night, while coupling a train.

....The Republicans of the Second ward, Allegheny, will meet this evening at the school house to suggest candidates for the various ward offices.

....The employees of the Allegheny Valley Railroad shops presented their late foreman, Mr. Case, R. W. Roberts, Louis Kim.

....The mission or religious revival held at intervals every several years in St. Paul's Cathedral, was commenced yesterday morning. The attendance was very large. In the evening fully five thousand persons were present, completely crowding the church and leaving not even an inch of standing room. Rev. Father Suydam, of New York, opened the evening lecture course. The Mission is under the management or conduct of the community known as the "Redemptionist Fathers."

....Yesterday morning the pulpit in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Grant street, was draped in mourning, in respect to the memory of Rev. Dudley Tyng, whose funeral took place yesterday afternoon in Philadelphia. An appropriate sermon was made on the occasion by the Rector of the Parish, but of late years has been residing in Syracuse, New York, where his demise occurred last Thursday, from heart disease. He was a cultured minister and estimable gentleman, whose memory will be held in living remembrance by many friends here.

....We owe our thanks once more to Pittock & Co., opposite the Postoffice for the October No's. of Appleton's Journal of Literature, Science and Art, Godey's Lady's Book, Scribner's Illustrated Magazine, The Galaxy, Every Saturday, a Journal of Literature, Science and Politics, and Harper's New Monthly. this being the first number of the 46th volume and like its predecessors, is filled with literary and artistic excellence or in profusion of illustrations. All these and all others for sale at Pittocks, whose store is a magazine of magazines.

A number of the young people of our city met at the residence of Mr. C. D Butler, and had quite an enjoyable time. Among those present whose names we have been able to learn were Misses A. B—r, Miss M. B—r, Miss A. McC—n, Miss M. H—y, Miss S. C—k; gentlemen, Messrs. E. P. B—y, D. R. T. C—s, T. H—r, Wm. T—n, and others. They enjoyed themselves as young folks generally are in the habit of doing, and after the usual refreshments, they organized a vocal choir, after which the company were entertained with a series of splendid songs, well executed. It is the determination of those who are connected with the affair to make it a regular thing and it is hoped that they will be heard from soon again.

PERSONAL.

***David Hutchison, Esq., is a candidate for Alderman in the Sixth ward.

***Thomas Donnelly, Esq., President of the Fourth National Bank, is again dangerously ill.

***During the sickness of Guy Irwin, Mayor Callow's clerk, Hiram Callow, Esq., is acting in that capacity.

***Marshal Murdock will retire from the office of U. S. Marshal of the district at the expiration of his four years.

***James L. Ilte, Esq., Select Councilman from the Twenty-first ward, is spoken of as a candidate for Mayor in the next contest.

***If W. B. Negley, Esq., had not "watched" things so closely he might have been President of the Common branch of Councils next year.

***Captain Batcheler, of the Health Zouaves, left yesterday for Chicago. He was escorted to the train by his company in civilian dress.

***P. W. Gallagher, from this vicinity, and John Hall, Esq., of Washington county, are aspiring to be Marshall Murdock's successor.

***H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq., declined a renomination for Councils from the Eleventh at Saturday evening. Who will be the President of the Common Branch next year?

***Ex-Mayor Brush is anxious that the city shall stretch her arms eastward and take in Wilkinsburg and Edgewood. The Ex-Mayor don't like the idea of living outside of the city.

***Mr. John Spedding, of the county of York, England, has been visiting his friends in this vicinity during the past week and left for his home on Tuesday. He made a tour of the States, embracing trips to the far west, Montreal, Quebec in the South, Niagara, Toronto, and the principal cities of the east, &c., &c., and returns to his native land with the most pleasant memories of his journey.

***Hon. John Allison, of Mercer county, is spoken of as General Hartranft's Secretary of State. We do not know that Mr. Allison would accept the position if tendered to him, as he is now the Register of the Treasury at Washington—a very honorable position; but we do know General Hartranft could not select a better man in the State. He belongs to that class of men the Governor shall call around him in order that his administration may be successful.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Mayor Blackmore had forty common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

Miss. Clifford made an information before Mayor Callow charging her husband Wm. Clifford, with disorderly conduct. A warrant was issued for William.

Officer Harry Moon yesterday arrested Thomas Turry on Twelfth street, Birmingham, for fighting. He was taken before Deputy Mayor Salsbury and fined five dollars and costs.

Mayor Callow fined Wm. Fence fifty dollars and costs on Saturday night for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on oath of his father. In default of payment he was sent to the work house for six months.

James Tanner was arrested while drunk Saturday night, and on officer McAvio's attempting to put him in a cell he bit at the officer and tore his clothing. He was fined fifty dollars and costs yesterday morning.

The following cases were sent to the Work House yesterday by the Mayor:

Maggie Davis, sixty days for vagrancy; Eliza Duffy, vagrant, thirty days; George Rankin, vagrant, thirty days; John Marcella *alias* "Burke," drunk and disorderly, thirty days.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to the Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, Nov. 5, 1872, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from Whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

132,744. Alloy or Metallic Compound for Bearings, &c.—Chas. Adams, Pittsburgh, Pa.

132,772. Sulky Plow—Chas. N. Owens, Salem, Ohio.

132,777.—Portable Grist Mill—Maurice Risch, Wheeling, W. Va.

132,779. Plow—Abia B. Smith, Rochester, Pa.; antedated November 1, 1872.

132,824. Corn Planter.—Henry Gortner, Frazeysburg, Ohio.

132,832. Washing Machine.—Daniel T. Hoffman, Smithville, Ohio.

132,870. Harvester Rake.—William T. Smith, Bellefontaine, Ohio, assignor to himself and Samuel C. Hovey, same place; antedated November 2, 1872.

132,742. Tip for Preventing the Ingrowing of Toe Nails—Edward R. Stedman, Ravenna, O.

122,574. Car Spring—Lewis Vote, Pittsburgh, Pa.

132,889. Grain Drill—Charles E. Patric, Springfield, Ohio. A thimble and socket keep the parts in appostition.

The Popular

"Haines Bro's" Piano, entire new scale, great reductions in price, fine assortment now on hand at Charlotte Blume's Warerooms, 19 Sixth avenue.

A YOUNG MAN SHOT.

Result of a Street Fight—A General Row—The Pistol Again—Shot in the Breast—Probably a Murder—The Victim in a Precarious Condition—His Deposition—Arrest of the Supposed Perpetrator.

A shooting affray occurred on Penn street Saturday night about eleven o'clock, which in all probability will result in the death of the victim. Accounts of the origin of the terrible affair are somewhat conflicting, but from all we could learn it appears that a crowd of mill hands collected in a saloon near Thirty-first street, kept by Michael Mahen, and having been paid off a few hours previously, invested their money pretty freely in liquor. As the fluid went down

PUGILISTIC TENDENCIES DEVELOPED,

and there was considerable slight shaming and much more loud boasting from some of the most quarrelsome. The men finally came out in the street and continued the discussion, which at first consisted principally in bandying epithets, and exchanging a few blows—but finally the more peaceably disposed left the crowd, and the pugilistically inclined having matters all to themselves, engaged in a general row. The street was cleared of all pedestrians in a few minutes and the people in the vicinity were considerably alarmed by the unearthly yells and hootings of the skirmishers; frequent calls were made for the police, but before they arrived the row had reached its culminating point.

A SHOT FROM A REVOLVER

having been fired. Simultaneously with the crack of the shot, a young man named Michael Crohin, cried out "my God I'm shot," and fell to the ground. This had the effect of quelling the disturbance and causing a general scattering of the crowd. Samuel Dougherty, who is supposed to have done the shooting, especially was quick to disappear.

The police being on the spot—the whole affair on the street occupied but a few moments—had arrived, and attention was given to Crohin. He was found lying where he fell, with the blood flowing freely from a

WOUND IN THE LEFT BREAST

near the heart, where the bullet had entered. Dr. H. R. Clark was summoned as soon as possible, and after temporarily stopping the flow of blood had the victim removed to a house near by, where all possible medical aid was rendered him; from the first, however, the case seemed hopeless. As it appeared that the wounded man was on

THE VERGE OF DEATH,

Mayor Blackmore was notified and at two o'clock in the morning went out to the place and took his deposition as follows:

DYING DEPOSITION.

I, Matthew Cronin, being duly sworn, depose and say, I am about twenty-eight years old, a steel melter by occupation, reside on Spruce alley near Thirty-first street, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh. Was at Michael Maher's saloon on outside, at about ten o'clock, on Penn avenue near corner of Thirty-first street, in company with one Dougherty, Michael Cronin and a few friends. I was shot while standing there; don't know of my own knowledge who shot me; did not see a flash of the pistol; nor do I recollect of hearing report of one. I then went inside of the saloon and took a seat. I felt a sharp pain through me and some parties took hold of me and brought me out. I then shot right there vomiting to right breast between the breast bone and nipple.) To the best of my recollection I went there between four and five o'clock, to my own; I was there to settle with Mahen last week and returned there about nine o'clock, and there remained until this occurred; I don't recollect of having a quarrel with anybody; I feel a burning from this wound; can hardly draw my breath; I can't say that I will recover.

MATTHEW CRONIN.

Sworn and subscribed this 24th day of November, 1872, before me,

J. A. BLACKMORE, Mayor.

The victim is a "boss steel melter" and has been engaged for some time in the Black Diamond steel works. He was considered one of the best workmen and had a number of men under his charge.

ARRESTING PARTICIPANTS.

In the meantime while the Mayor was taking his deposition the police were in search of the participants in the row. They succeeded in securing one Archibald Spratt, who was locked up in the Twelfth Ward Station House, but all the others kept out of the way. The police, however, obtained a clue to the whereabouts of some of them and by following it up succeeded, before daylight, arresting John Mahen and John and Samuel Dougherty,—the latter being the one who is supposed to have fired the shot. These men were yesterday morning brought to the Central Station House, where officer Richard Fewer made information against them all—the Doughertys—Lee and Spratt, for felonious assault and battery, which they were held for a hearing this morning.

At the latest report received from the injured man—two o'clock this morning—he was still living, though in a very low condition, and his physicians still think he cannot possibly recover.

FIRE IS TITUSVILLE.

Two of the Principal Hotels Destroyed.

On Friday evening the Eagle Hotel at Titusville, caught fire, the flames at first breaking out in the second story, little daughter of Mr. Grant, who owns the hotel, was the first to discover the fire and gave the alarm. The room where the fire was discovered is over the bar room of the hotel and a stove pipe from the stove below was doubtless the cause of the burning. The fire was under such headway when first discovered that the room could not be entered and everything there was destroyed. A part of the goods were taken from the second story and part of the stock of the grocery adjoining the bar was also saved. Water was scarce at first and the flames got a good headway, so the Eagle house was a helpless case. Hook and ladder company No. 2 got to work on a building between that and the Buffalo house, which did not save the latter house, the flames crossing the vacant space instantly. The Burdick house took fire also, and the north end was burned while the Buffalo house is nearly ruined. The Burdick house was insured and the loss is $12,000. The Eagle was insured for $5,000 and is largely covered by insurance. The Buffalo house was owned equally by Jacob Hoffman and Fred. Shavey, and was worth $15,000. The insurance is $5,000. The furniture was worth $5,550. Two plunderers were arrested and put in the lock-up. The Burdick house broke out again in flames late at night, but they were soon checked.

At half past twelve another alarm was sounded and the editorial rooms of the Evening *Press* were found on fire. A fire extinguisher did effective work and the total loss will not exceed $300, which is almost all in damaged stock.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

Loss of a Valuable Horse—A Painful Mishap—Work for the Lawers.

Saturday afternoon a horse was fatally injured on Sixth street, in a singular manner. The animal was one of a team owned by Mr. Nelson, who was engaged by the Pennsylvania Salt Company. Mr. Nelson, with a waggon-load of salt, had crossed the Allegheny Bridge, when the horse started on a trot down the straight incline. Just as they reached the Red Lion Hotel, the forefoot of one of the horses caught in a hole, inside the car track and the animal in endeavoring to extricate it wrenched off the hoof, and fell to the ground in terrible pain. The blood poured in a stream and flowed in a small rivulet down the street. A large crowd gathered, at about the spot, and for a while travel was impeded, but when the horse had become weakened by the loss of blood so as to be manageable, it was taken away. It was valued at about $200.

Mr. Nelson, we understand, proposes to bring suit against the city to recover, in which case the city would have to look around with the Railroad Company, as according to their contract, they are required to keep the street in order between the tracks. It looks as if the lawyers would have an interesting case.

TRACING A THIEF.

A Little Romance Spoiled.

An event occurred on the South Side on Saturday which came near proving an interesting and romantic chapter in the history of tracing crime, and illustrating the oft quoted adage, murder will out. The romance was spoiled, however, by a stubborn little fact. About a year ago Constine Kuglia, a shoe dealer in Monongahela borough, had a quantity of boots, valued at eighty dollars, stolen from his store. No trace of the stolen goods could be found until last Saturday when a boy brought a pair of boots to Mr. K., to be mended. He recognized them immediately as a pair he had made, and immediately made an information charging the boy with larceny. The boy proved that the boots belonged to his father, and the information was then made against him. The boy's father proved conclusively that he had procured the boots in raffle, and that they originally belonged to a man named Mahan. The latter was then charged with the larceny, but alleged that he had purchased the boots from the shoemaker, and paid for them. Mr. Kuglia then remembered that he made the boots for Mahon, and so, of course, he was acquitted.

Ladies' Furs—All the Newest Styles—Seal Sacques—Ladies' Seal Turban—Gents' Fine Hats.

It would do any lady in this community good to drop into the elegant, spacious and comfortable salesroom of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street. The magnificent display of fine fancy furs has never been excelled by this or any other house. Their stock is of the very finest quality, made in the most fashionable styles.

The stock consists in part of Russian sable, Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, fur seal, German fitch, Siberian squirrel, black marten, black lynx, Astrachan and Persian lamb, ladies' seal turbans, seal sacques, mink sable cloak, gents' seal turbans and caps, heavy cardigan caps and gloves, misses and children's furs, in all the newest styles, in great variety, buffalo and wolf robes.

You will also find here all the latest styles of men's and boys' hats and caps, children's fancy hats, caps and turbans.

Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co. have all these goods marked down to the lowest cash price. They consider it no trouble to show their goods, and are always courteous to visitors whether they purchase or not, notwithstanding the store is frequently crowded with purchasers. We advise all of our readers to call and examine the immense line of fashionable goods at this Emporium Fashion.

Highly Important.

Special inducements offered to the jobbing trade, country merchants, notion men, peddlers. We have now in store and for sale an immense stock of School Books, Blank Books, Note and Cap papers, Envelops, Inks, Lead pencils Paper Books, &c., which we will sell at Eastern rates.

J. R. Weldin & Co.,
Wholesale Books and Stationers,
101 Wood street.

Fine Hudson Bay Sable Sets.

At Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood street.

New Music.—"Love's Harp," Romanza by H. Millard, with Italian and English words, composed expressly for Sig. Mario, price 50 cents. Copies for Sale by Charlotte Blume, 19 Sixth avenue.

THE WORK OF THE FLAMES.

A Destructive Fire in Allegheny—Difficulty in Getting the Steamers to the Scene—Three Buildings "Gutted"—Loss Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars.

The fire fiend seems resolved to take an unfair advantage of the crippled condition of the fire departments of the two cities, and on every possible occasion attempts to accomplish his work of destruction. On Saturday night three alarms of fire were sounded in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, though only in the latter case was there much damage done. About eleven o'clock a fire broke out, which, before it could be checked, had destroyed the building at the north east corner of Federal and Lacock streets, together with the adjoining. Flames were first seen in the photograph gallery of Craft & Criley, on the second floor of the middle of the three buildings. An alarm was turned in from box 35, at the corner of Parkway and Federal street. The condition of the horses made it necessary to haul the steamers and hose carriages to the grounds by hand. On this account the steamers were greatly delayed, and by the time they arrived the fire had gained considerable headway.

The flames spread very rapidly on either side, and the building on the corner, occupied by Mr. James O'Hanlon, as a wholesale and retail grocery and a liquor store, was gutted by the flames. The third building from the corner was owned and occupied by Mr. G. W. Hubley as a tin store. This was also gutted. All of the buildings were old and dry, and so burned very rapidly.

When the department did arrive they did effective work in confining the flames to three buildings, though had the night been windy they would have found the task more difficult. As the burning buildings were surrounded by several very combustible frame houses. A large quantity of goods were carried into the street from the burning houses, but the fire burned so fast that a great deal larger quantity was destroyed. The owners of the buildings had intended to tear them down in the spring and build new ones in their stead.

During the fire Maginn's confectionery store on Church avenue, was left by the proprietor, and while he was absent two men entered the store and attempted to rob the safe. One of them was arrested and placed in the lockup. Wm. Gregg was slightly injured while running with the Friendship engine, by falling down and striking his head upon the cobble stones.

The total loss by the fire will not fall much short of twenty-five thousand dollars, though the exact amount is not as yet known. Fire Marshall Butler estimates the losses as follows:

G. W. Hubley owned and occupied the third building from the corner as a tin store. Stock worth $5,000, was damaged to the amount of $5,000; building damaged to the amount of $1,500. Insurance $3,000.

James O. Hanlon & Sons occupied the corner building. Stock worth $20,000, was damaged to the amount of $10,000. Insurance $11,000; $2,000 in the National of Allegheny, $4,000 in the Allegheny and $5,000 in another company, name not known.

James McIntire had eleven barrels of whisky in Hanlon's store. His loss is estimated at $1,200; no insurance.

W. F. Goodwin, who occupied the first floor of the middle building as a tin store, lost $5,000; fully covered by insurance.

Craft & Criley, entire stock of their photograph gallery destroyed; loss $2,000; insurance $1,000.

Mrs. C. G. Smith, who owned the two building occupied by Goodwin and Hanlin & Sons, lost $5,000.

The fire originated in a defective flue, in the photograph gallery of Craft & Criley.

FURS ! FURS !

Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents Furs—A New Stock Just Opened—The Largest Assortment of the Season—Now Ready for all Tastes—Look at the Stock and Compare Prices at Palmers.

We desire this morning to call the attention of our readers, who propose investing in the fur line, to the splendid stock of these goods which has just been laid in at the palatial hat and fur house of Mr. R. H. Palmer, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street. This gentleman has been engaged in the business extendively for almost a generation, and in that time has won a reputation that certainly is too well known here to need commendation. His goods are always of the best quality, none other kind ever being allowed to cumber his shelves, while he has heretofore been enabled, through the magnitude of his trade, to keep the prices within the lowest range. The stock he has now on hand is the largest he has ever opened in the city and comprises everything in the fur line for all the people. It includes the very latest styles, in each department, and is so complete that the one needing furs, whether lady, gentleman or child will have to be gifted with a peculiar fancy, if, from the assortment, a selection cannot be made to suit the taste and be soon selected with care, and the guarantee of the seller goes with every article—so that satisfaction in every case is sure to be given. The prices also are in proportion to the goods, and a comparison of heat in the living laboratory in which the crude materials for building up and recruiting the human frame are turned into convertible aliment, with that is not all. It acts beneficially upon the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, upon the liver, which produces that natural laxative, the bile, upon the vessels which absorb the digested food